RADIO-PERCEPTION

THE JOURNAL OF THE
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

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JOURNAL OF THE
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. XI No. 83 March, 1954

NOTICES

The under-mentioned book by Dr. Henry Tomlinson, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (B.S.D.) has been published recently by the Health Science Press, 18 Felpham Road, Bognor Regis, Sussex, at the price of 17/6 (by post 18/-):

The Divination of Disease. A Study in Radiesthesia

* * * *

Copies of the reprint of the address given to the Medical Society for the Study of Radiesthesia on June 24th, 1953, by George Sandwith, F.R.G.S., entitled *Research in Fiji, Tonga and Samoa*, can be obtained from the Omega Press, Chisledon House, Reigate, Surrey, at 4/6 plus 2d. postage.

* * * *

Books published by the Society are:

Dowsing, by W. H. Trinder, 10/- (7/6 to members)

Radiations, by T. Bedford Franklin, M.A., F.R.S.E., 8/6

A Radiesthetic Approach to Health and Homoeopathy, or Health and the Pendulum, by V. D. Wethered, 10/6 (8/6 to members)

* * * *

Detailed information regarding the International Congress of Radiesthesia to be held in Paris in May is now available.

* * * *

The title page and contents of Volume X of *Radio-Perception* can be obtained gratis from the Editor on application.

* * * *

Contributions for the *Journal*, preferably in typescript, should be sent to the Editor at least five weeks before the first day of March, June, September and December, if they are to appear in the respective *Journals* for those months.

* * * *

The price of new *Journals* to members, in excess of the free number, and of back numbers, is 2/- and 1/6 respectively.

Six free copies of the *Journal* will be given, on request, to writers of articles in it, in addition to the usual copy.

* * * *

The Society's badges can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary for 1/3 post free.

* * * *

Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

We much regret to record the death on February 8th of Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Davis, O.B.E., A.M.I.Mech.E. He joined the Society eighteen years ago but was seldom able to attend meetings. Members will remember the lecture he gave to the Society on May 13th last year at which he described his activities as a practical dowser, and the lucid and instructive demonstration which he gave at the summer meeting. His death is a great loss to the Society.

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PART ONE

IN SEARCH OF INSTRUMENTAL DETECTION

Lecture to the British Society of Dowsers on January 13th, 1954, in the Hall of the Medical Society of London

BY W. E. ARNOULD-TAYLOR

It's on record that in the latter half of the 17th century a certain Thomas Brown was almost sent down from Oxford. At that time there was as Dean of Christchurch College a Dr. Fell and because of the free translation which Thomas Brown made of Martial's epigram his sending down order was suspended. You may not be very well acquainted with Martial's epigram, but I'm fairly certain you know Thomas Brown's free translation of it, which was :

I do not love thee Dr. Fell,
The reason why I cannot tell,
But this alone I know full well,
I do not love thee Dr. Fell.

I suppose the majority of people just take that as a statement of fact and accept it, but the scientist when he reads it, is much more interested in the reason why he didn't love Dr. Fell, rather than the statement of fact that he didn't love him, for it is the job of the Scientist to find a reason for everything and to that end to use every legitimate means within his power. The title I have chosen for my lecture is " In search of Instrumental Detection "—I think, however, that I would prefer to give it a sub-title which would be " A Criticism Relating to the Dowsing Phenomenon "—for instrumental detection is only part of the process and not the process itself. Now by your very presence here this afternoon, I must assume that you have an interest in the why as well as the how, in other words, that you are not satisfied just to practice dowsing, but that you want to know something of the laws underlying it. This lecture, therefore, is intended to be an examination of the methods used to establish the existence of a phenomenon and the possibility of instruments being used to substantiate those claims.

Dowsing as an art is many thousands of years old, but only in comparatively recent years, as far as I am aware, has a serious effort been made to relate dowsing to Science in general, or to put it another way, only recently has a serious attempt been made to find out the basis of the phenomenon. This word " phenomenon " comes in a good deal in a talk of this nature, so perhaps I should explain " phenomenon " before I go any further. I think I could do no better than by telling you the story of a lecturer who was giving a talk to a not very bright audience and during the course of his lecture used the word

" phenomenon " a good many times, to the mystification of the majority of the people listening to him. At the end of the talk one or two of them plucked up courage to ask him what he meant by the word. He said " Well it's quite easy, many of you people are Country people; you walk down a country lane and look over the hedge into a field and there you see a bull, well a bull is a very natural thing and isn't a phenomenon. Then your eyes scan the field and you see lots of buttercups, daisies and thistles. Well thistles aren't phenomenon. Then your eyes turn to the sky and you see a lark singing—a singing lark isn't a phenomenon. But if you walk down that country lane, look over the hedge and see in the field the bull sitting on the thistle singing like a lark that will be a phenomenon ! "

To start with I think I must correct certain misconceptions which arise not only amongst Dowsers but amongst a lot of other people, particularly those who work in the field of borderland sciences, though not entirely restricted to them. The first misconception, I think, is about the role and the person of a Scientist himself. Generally the impression is that a Scientist is someone who can tell you that the energies of an atom are divided into electrons, protons, neutrons, dineutrons, polytrons, varitrons, pi mesons, mu mesons, plus charge minus or no charge at all; such people feel that if you know that you must be a Scientist. That is a popular misconception, for although it may be true that a Scientist may have that knowledge, that doesn't make him a scientist, it may make him a very good and a very well qualified technician, but *not* a Scientist, the Scientist can be a Scientist, without or with that knowledge according to his particular discipline. A Scientist must, in my opinion, and I think this is generally held, be capable of accurate observation, including observation of the things he does not wish to see, examining them in the light of known laws and, from the deductions thus made, to remorselessly subject his postulates to every conceivable test. In point of fact, I have made a pen-picture of a Scientist, and I would like to give it to you. In my opinion a Scientist should fulfill the following requirements:

he should be in possession of knowledge with the ability to use it;
should have absolute integrity with unlimited patience;
should have clear conception coupled with dogged determination;
should have perfect adjustment to the environmental conditions imposed on him;
should have absolute lucidity;
should possess the power to rise above criticism, but still to wrest from it all that is of value;
needs to be a good improvisor because he often has to work with old and inadequate tools;

must be prepared to spend long periods of time on experiments only to find negative results, causing him to start all over again ;

must take others seriously but not himself, for his ability to laugh at himself will keep him sane ;

must be sorry for fools, understanding of learners, and recognise genius ;

should combine strength with humility and be a born diplomat ;

and I am happy to say that he doesn't exist ! However, I think it would be true to say that the more outstanding of these virtues or vices (according to whether you happen to be a Scientist or not) are necessary to a true scientific approach to any problem—and here I must say that in Dowsing and allied fields I have, myself, noticed a general lack of the application of such qualities. There are, of course, exceptions to every rule, but, I think, it's true to say, in general, that in the field of dowsing, there's an almost complete disregard of the normal laws of Science, and that even when they are seen and recognised they are thrown overboard as being of very little value. I am reminded of the story of the lady who was suffering from what I believe is technically called " obesity," and went to her doctor about it. The doctor gave her a diet chart and about a week later called on her at lunch-time only to see her eating a large meal. He looked at her in astonishment and said " My dear woman I thought I put you on a diet ? " to which she replied, " Oh yes doctor you did, but I have already had my diet—this is my dinner ! "

One of the mistakes that one finds generally in the dowsing field is the ability to take a solitary observation and use it as though it was incontrovertible proof of a principle—may I give you an example of what I mean ? Someone takes a spot of blood of Mrs. X (who is known to be suffering from goitre), places it on a 1 in 10 solution of iodine. The next morning he rings up Mrs. X and finds she is very much better, from which he concludes that the blood spots of all patients suffering from goitre should be treated with a similar iodine solution. He arrives at this conclusion from a single observation, without taking any notice whatsoever of the state of Mrs. X's mind at that particular time, of any other medicaments that she might have swallowed, or even the state of the weather or her relations with her nearest neighbours !

Another common mistake is an attempt to make all facts fit a particular theory and to reject all those that don't fit it. This is by no means uncommon in the field of dowsing. I'm reminded of the story of the man who suffered from what would be generally called " hang-overs." He " proved " that " hangovers " were, in point of fact, caused by water and not by alcohol. On succes-

sive nights he took whisky and water, gin and water, rum and water and brandy and water. He was drunk after the whole four of them and water was the only factor common to them all!

A third mistake which is made is the inability to see another point of view, and this is not restricted to those who are orthodoxly trained as is commonly misconceived. It is just as possible to be stangantly unorthodox as to be statically orthodox. I am reminded of the words of Wilfred Trotter who on one occasion wrote: "We like to suppose ourselves easily receptive of the new and that we are so by virtue of a natural mechanism. Unfortunately this is the exact opposite of the truth. The mind likes a new idea as little as the body likes a strange protein and resists it with similar energy. It would not perhaps be too fanciful to say that a new idea is the most quickly acting antigen known to Science."

Another mistake which is often made is to treat Science as though it had a finality, in other words to assume that we, ourselves, have found all the answers to any particular problem. We must have in our application to any particular problem an open mind, not an *idée fixe* that will cause us to bend all the facts to suit our particular reading of the problem or, what is equally unscientific, make us go all out to prove that the other person is wrong. Of course, if you have such an open mind you are going to come in for criticism, for the one side will say that you are much too sceptical and the other side that you are too accommodating.

In my opinion criticism in addition to showing the weaknesses of a structure should also be constructive and this brings me to the second part of my lecture. I think it is true to say that the advance of science has been parallel to its ability to measure. Prior to the microscope, chemistry was a very restricted and limited science, it came only within the range of personal observation and deduction, but with the arrival of the optical microscope, new fields were opened, of both molecular and crystal structure observation. We, of course, have moved a long way from the early optical microscope, but even the electron microscope doesn't alter the position, it purely enlarges the field, not exhausts it. If you have been privileged to see, as I have, some of the wonders made possible by the electron microscope you will realise the point of this particular statement. When you are viewing fields limited to, say, 5 atoms across, rather than feeling that you have got to the end of matter you realise that you are only just getting to the beginning of it. There is no finality—we are in a constant search for truth whether we use a microscope or other instruments of measurement—but I think it is still perfectly true to say that the advance of science is to a large extent dependent on the instruments at its disposal.

Measurement, therefore, is extremely interesting and important,

but I think, in the first instance, we must make sure that we have something to measure. In our investigations we must, I think, first of all take the standard formula that if M is the phenomenon it will reasonably include N (which represents the known facts) plus possible X (or unknown factors); if from that formula you subtract M with N only, then your answer must not be zero, otherwise it will be very obvious that there are no other unknown factors to evaluate. This is a mistake which I'm afraid is made by a lot of people. Having then established that there are other factors to investigate we seek to apply measurement by one of two methods, direct or indirect. Into the direct method of measurement come instruments like balances and micrometers which seem to me not to be of very great use in this particular field; in indirect measurement we can take, for instance, the resistance of the phenomenon to a given quantity of energy calibrated in a particular form, and measure the residue.

I should here say quite frankly that if you are looking for a completely automatic detector then, even at the risk of being dogmatic, I would say that I don't think that it is reasonably possible in the forseeable future. Except in very limited applications, we have in science no completely automatic apparatus for general purposes of assay. If you think of the apparatus with which you are acquainted you will see that we are almost entirely dependent on the human factor; instruments give part of the answer, but that answer must be related to the experience and knowledge of the investigator, e.g., an X-ray photograph is not in itself an answer but when related to the knowledge and experience of the Radiologist it may provide the answer.

If in looking for an automatic detector you are thinking of an instrument where you can put in *any* question, press a button and get the answer, then I don't think for a moment that that is likely to come for a very very long time. As I see it instruments do not replace man, they merely aid him, or make it possible for him to have a more accurate evaluation of the object of his studies. Many people seem to have the idea that one day there will be an instrument that will diagnose completely without relation to the general experience that has been built up through the years. We have at our laboratories tried out a number of instruments of various kinds which have claimed in a greater or lesser extent to be automatic detectors. I think it would be true to say that the majority of the inventors concerned have been using without their own knowledge, laws which are known and which, in point of fact, demonstrate something other than that which the inventor believes.

The question of instruments raises that of the nature of the energy that we want to measure, and I think if we were quite frank here we would admit that we don't know the nature of that energy; I know that several attempts have been made to

pin a value on it : one group says that it's sonic or super-sonic, another that it's cosmic and a third that it comes within some part of the electro-magnetic spectrum. May it not be that they are all partially right ? What they have done is to incompletely isolate the energy and therefore, what they have measured has been the energy plus something of known value. Here I would like to make a plea for a fixed terminology in this field, because that used is in its appeal to a Scientist extremely loose. There are so many investigators who have pinned onto their particular discovery, or so-called discovery, a name, which is different from that which Mr. Y has pinned onto the same discovery somewhere else and this makes it extremely confusing when carrying out scientific investigations.

My friend and colleague, Dr. Tromp, has made a serious effort to overcome some of the problems inherent in the question of measurement of energy in the dowsing field by applying the principle of measuring known energies and relating them to the unknown. Using an air potential gradient meter and a soil resistivity meter he is able to relate the plotted curves to known dowsing zones. This would appear to be a long step towards an instrumental detector for water—though, I would point out again, that even here the value of the instrumental measurements would of necessity be related to the knowledge and experience of the operator. In this connection it would not be inept to remind you that Dr. Tromp is a very experienced geologist—being consultant to the United Nations on this subject.

In conclusion, of one thing I am quite certain, and that is, if the phenomenon of dowsing does exist, and I personally believe it does, then it must have a physical basis and if it has a physical basis then someone, sometime, is going to measure it. I believe that that is one of the hopes of your Society and what is more, I believe, allowing for some of the frank criticisms which I have made, that you have the courage and the vision to make such a dream a reality. Every palace that has been built first was erected in the architect's mind, every picture that has been exhibited first existed in the imagination of the artist, every established scientific law first existed as a postulate in the brain of a Scientist, who was prepared to go just a little bit further than the opinions of his day. This is not just academic argument —you may remember that Calvin Coolidge was asked in the Legislature on one occasion " Where you come from, Senator, do they say a hen lays or a hen lies ? " and Calvin Coolidge said, " Sir, where I come from they pick her up and see ! " That I think is what we have to do here, we have not only to indulge in scientific argument, but as very many of you are doing in the practical application of dowsing, amass evidence so that the scientists who apply their minds to these problems will at least have the basic facts to start with. If you take to heart some of

the criticisms I have made then the evidence that you supply will be accordingly of greater value. One final word, the aim of true science should be a contribution to the ultimate happiness of man, to place at the disposal of man the truth that will enable him to find freedom, and I don't think I could finish better than by quoting an adaption I have made of a poem by Joseph Auslander, who wrote it for a special occasion at Columbia University in 1948 :

Who is the true Scientist ? He
Who from despair and fear sets free
Vexed spirit and tormented flesh
Struggling together in the mesh
Of human passion. Undismayed
He takes the challenge on him laid
And from facts cruel and uncouth
Creates the cold pure terms of truth.

This true Scientist is your story
Stripped of the accidents of glory
Beyond all title all esteem
Servant of a tremendous dream ;
To give man back his rights to be
The master of his destiny
To rescue from the mortal clod.
The bright, immortal Son of God

THREE VARIED WATER FINDS

BY DR. FRANZ WETZEL

Translated from an article in Zeitschrift für Radiästhesie July-August, 1953, *and reproduced with the permission of the Editor.*

The article begins with a regretful observation by Dr. Wetzel that reports of practical work in water divining sent in by members are not sufficiently numerous. In order to encourage his colleagues to come forward he gives the following three cases from his own experience.

Case 1.—Well for Castle R. (Swabia)

I begin with a comparatively simple and easy case.

Previous History.—In the summer of 1948 (22.6) Freiherr L. v. M-P invited me to R, and told me that he was in very great need of water for his refugees. The old castle well was completely dried up, and the lack of water caused hair-raising conditions in the castle. He had a tender from a boring firm providing for deepening the well, but it was so expensive as to make it impossible for him to consider it.

The Investigation.—My eyes confirmed the picture of the effects of the lack of water. In the whole range of buildings there was not a drop of water beyond that which could be laboriously

carried up in buckets from the " lowland " to the castle, which stood on a moraine bank 30m. above it.

Investigation of the old castle well disclosed that it was 18m. deep, but that its underground source was as good as dried up, possibly because certain farmsteads had tapped it by sinking intermediate wells. It was therefore necessary to advise against a deepening of the well shaft, as in the nature of things it could give little or no result. The owner of the well was nevertheless astonished that I had given the depth of the well as 18 metres. of course on my own estimate alone for I had not a notion of its actual depth. He opened the well, and measurement by a workman showed the depth to be 18m.

Meanwhile I had searched the garden of the castle for the possible presence of some other sufficient water supply, and I was able to show the owner a very convenient spot on a slope whose upper layer consisted of alluvial loam.

Examination with the rod showed some zones of influence about 4cm. in width, with typical indications of water-influence. Trigonometrical determination of depth by means of indicating beats led to the conclusion that there was a water flow beginning at 7m. bounded at 10m. by underground rock as water carrier. A psychometric control gave the same result ; the top of the water-bearing layer was 6.90m. from the surface. I was guarded as to the yield to be expected and gave, without guarantee, 10 cubic metres per day. The well sinking was at first delayed because of lack of material (1948). The owner of the castle was first able to take it up in the following year. In order to be quite sure I now made a control measurement of my determination with the magnetic measuring apparatus devised by me and later fully developed by Dr. Wüst. The graph (see figure 1) is of quite classic symmetry, it gave complete coincidence of rod

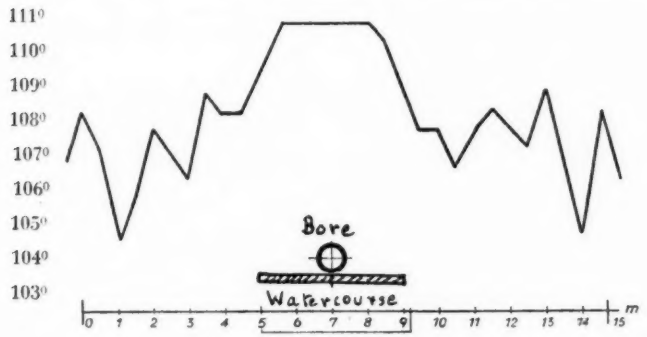


FIGURE 1

determination and geophysical measurement. Even the estimated depth of 7m. was confirmed in the peak.

He first wrote on 10.7.1949 that a test bore with a hand borer had reached water between 6.50 and 7.10 m., and then in his letter of 25.10.49: "As you remember, the well dug to 10m. was partly exhausted in your presence to determine the recuperation. This showed 25cm. after one hour, 9cm. after a further 1.5 hours, in a well of diameter 1m.

"The result therefore was somewhat poor. Now digging was continued for a further 70cm. at which rock-hard base was reached which could not be pierced because of its hardness and the flow of water. An upper feeder had broken in through a fissure and 10cm. above the present base came a considerably stronger flow giving in fact about 100 litres in 10 minutes. The well sinker estimates the present yield as at least 8 litres/min. The water rose to 40cm. in 45 minutes. I think we might be satisfied now with this result, and finish off the well at this depth."

The daily yield (24 hours) of the well thus amounts to 11.5 cubic metres at the least rate of 8 l/m. I had forecast 10 cubic m.*

Case 2.—Tricky Clay

Previous History.—On 19.8.53, immediately after our Weinheim Congress, Frh. v. A. called me to his forest estate at N., also in Bavarian Swabia. A little house was to be built in a beautiful forest clearing, for short visits from the family and a rest house for the forest staff, provided that a well could be got in the immediate neighbourhood, as the nearest source of water was at least a kilometer away, and the laying of a water supply from there unthinkable.

The Investigation.—The rod traverse commenced at about 9 a.m., and at first gave little hope of success. A breadth of some 100m. gave no appreciable indication of water by the rod. At that place the forest soil consists of deep clay, which at once brings cold shudders to a dowser. Just there the surface is almost as flat as a pancake, but sinks gently for several hundred metres westward to a wide basin where water should be easier to find, but because of the distance this was out of the question. At long last, after a protracted search a typical reaction for water was obtained. The course of the stream was followed and marked for some distance. Then a second channel was found some 100m. from the first, and its course pegged. After a detailed consultation with the proprietor and foresters it was decided to make the building site on the stream first discovered. An attempt at depth determination met with no definite success because of the exceedingly thick clay soil. I was therefore cautious and gave 8m. as the minimum depth, observing moreover that this must be the very least estimate for the boring, the water might come

* A cubic metre of water equals about 221 gallons.

much later. Depth predictions in a compact clay mass of that sort are extraordinarily difficult. I gave the estimated yield as not very great but sufficient for the purpose.

For objective checking of my rod determination I made a measurement with the Magnetic Localvariometer. Figure 2 gives the graph obtained. It is entirely different from the curve in figure 1 and shows the expert (as well as layman) that all diagrams of measurement are not comparable, and that it would be erroneous to assume that the dowser could be replaced by any sort of instrument. We should need a vast amount of technical as well as dowsing experience to be able to obtain in any way a true interpretation of a curve like that in figure 2. From my lengthy experience I could now gather that water was in fact under the zones of influence, but that it was neither near the surface, nor particularly copious. In other words I could at once counter the proposal of the owner of the land to open up the water by means of a simple pump well, with the advice (1) that the water-bearing layer was too deep for a pump well, (2) the probable supplies of water would be too small or too widely distributed for such a boring. I proposed that the depth and estimated yield of the " springs " should first be ascertained by a cheap exploratory boring, and then that the water be collected by a proper cement ring shaft, notwithstanding the considerably higher cost.

Result.—The trial boring undertaken confirmed the prediction of the dowser that a thick layer of clay must be penetrated before arriving at water. At 8m. there was still hard clay, and no change at 9, 10,11, 12, 13, 14 m. I was already wanting to give telephonic instructions to break off the boring at this point, and to suggest an apparently more likely spot on the same line of influence,

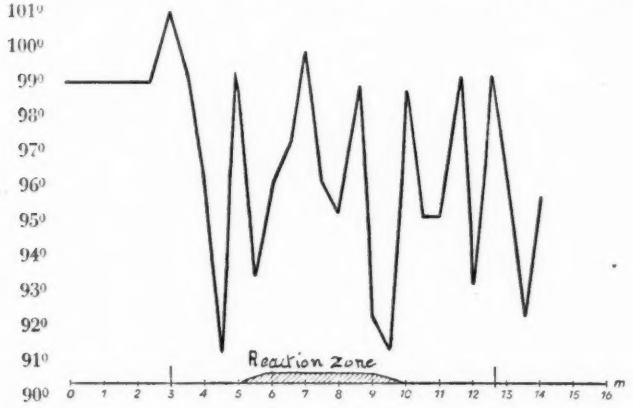


FIGURE 2

when the clay began to become more friable from 15m., and the first traces of moisture appeared. Finally, at 16.5m. water rushed into the borehole and rose at once to 0.7m. The fight was won once again ! The longed-for water was there, the well would be sunk, and the house could be erected.

A warning to all dowsers who still have too little experience of soils : In clay soils of very great thickness (ask for local advice) observe great caution regarding prediction of depth. Clay does not permit of the usual depth calculations or only to a very slight degree. It is therefore best always frankly to say to the client—my depths are given for soil without possible clay layers.

Case 3.—Deep Boring—a "*Schmankerl*" for State and other Geologists.

Previous History.—On 21.5.1946 I was invited to provide water for a piece of land near W. in Upper Bavaria, between Tegernsee and Mangfall, on a high level surface known to be poor in water, on which a dwelling house was to be sited. Both the farmsteads around and the neighbouring community of W. suffer from a chronic shortage of water, and they were therefore greatly interested in the opening up of a greater water supply. Herr A.K. in H. had already obtained geologists' opinions from the state department for water conservation, and from a professor of geology employed by a well known firm of borers. Both opinions were completely negative, and warned against a boring ; while already two deep borings in the neighbourhood, of 80 and 100 m. had given no water. However the owner of the land in this extremity put his whole faith in the dowser, for without water his building plans were in vain.

The investigation in this case also was carried out with rod and instrument. It was extremely difficult, for, in the first place, in 1946 I lacked necessary practice after the long pause in my work caused by the war and the proscription of dowsing under the Nazi régime ; further the subsoil rock was so "unyielding" that after many hours of search I was near to giving the geologists best and to abandoning my prospecting. Only the despair of the client urged me on again and again to take up the rod, until I finally discovered a point on a neighbouring plot which suddenly gave hope. I pegged the point, and then searched for the source, the probable area from which it came, the direction of flow and the probable yield of the stream. The magnetic check of the rod observations then gave the diagram in figure 3.

Since I was unable to give an approximate estimate of the depth because of the very difficult underground conditions—and indeed also, as mentioned above, I was rather out of practice—I asked for the collaboration of the experienced dowsers Dr. Deibel and Stängle, which was unselfishly and readily given. In completely independent observations (and also measurements in the case of

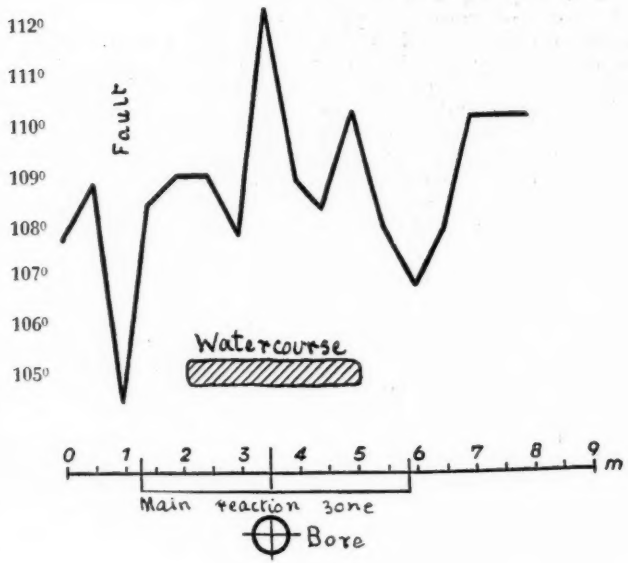
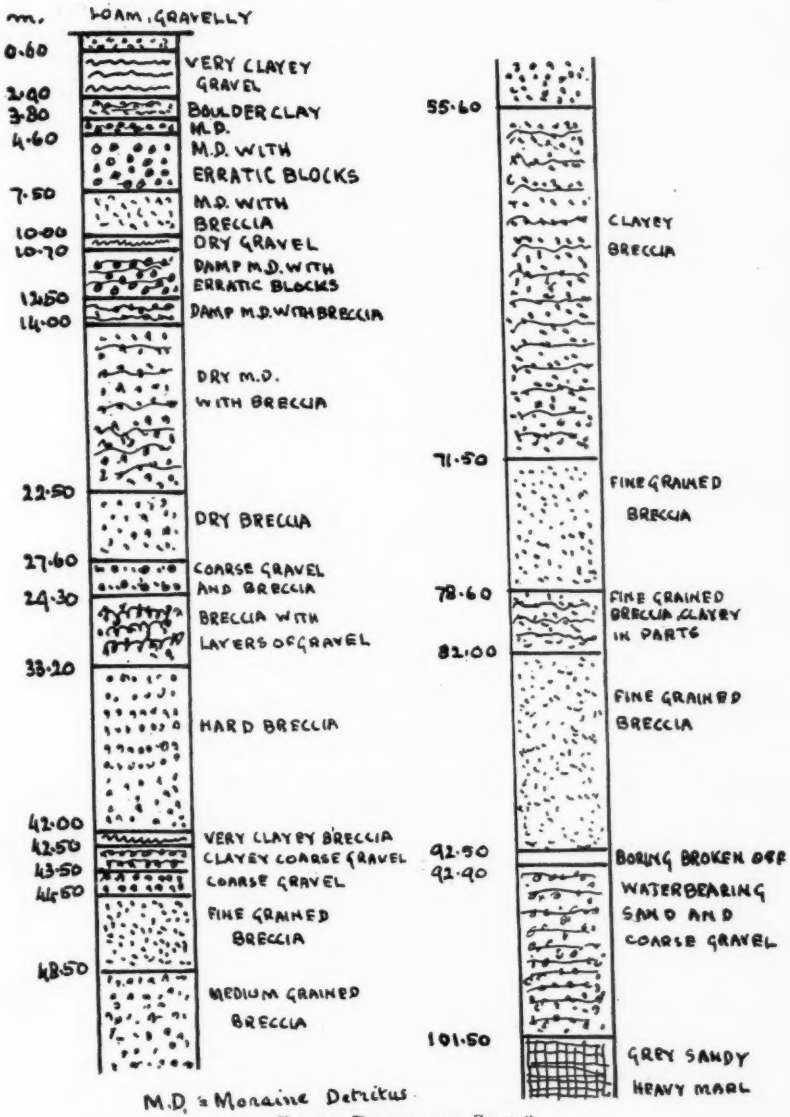


FIGURE 3

Rutenmeister Stängle) we came to decisions which were almost coincident, giving a depth of 40-45m., and a yield of 10-15 cubic metres per 24 hours. My point for boring was passed as correct.

The Result.—The boring was carried out by a large Bavarian boring firm, at first by jumper-borers, and later by a new type of rotating borer. It was infernally hard work to drive through the subsoil rock which from 2.90m. onwards was permeated by a sort of clayey breccia bed (the boring diagram gives some idea of the enormous difficulty of this boring). From 22.50m. this mixture of moraine rubble and breccia ceased, changing to solid conglomerate in which the borer only progressed by centimetres. At 27.60m. coarse gravel was struck for the first time, it was somewhat damp from 29.30, but according to the foreman borer it gave no water. From 33.20 hard conglomerate followed to 42m., i.e., to the change in strata which according to our three independent opinions should bring water. From 42.00 to 44.50 the boring diagram showed only clayey breccia, and in part very dry clay rubble (gravel), negativing our prediction of water at this depth. From 44.50m. there was conglomerate of different structures until 71.50m.



BORING DIAGRAM OF CASE 3

Not until then was I again called in, for there was much wringing of hands round the boring at its lack of success and the ever increasing costs. I asked *Rutenmeister* Stängle to come with me as my "protector." We formed our plans, prospected, and measured. Our result : The water channel predicted by us must have been overbored ! Strenuous denials from the foreman—but we also stuck to our convictions. We did not trust the foreman's report. Also the boring diagram told much too suspicious a story. (In later years it was shown without doubt that overboring by the same firm was quite possible).

But as the boring now stood there was nothing to do but to determine whether a still deeper water channel could be bored. In our opinion this was so, and we gave an actual depth of about 90m. without committing ourselves to the exact metre. The boring was continued. The geological formation remained the same—conglomerate of all types to 92.50m.

Now there came a *ukase* from the boring firm to the foreman : the boring is to be shut down,the negative opinions of the geologists has proved right. It is pointless to continue the boring. The boring plant is to be dismantled at once, it will be used elsewhere.

The owner of the plot was beside himself. All his money (about 40,000RM) uselessly sunk in boring, his very existence imperilled. I was again called in ; there was a sultry feeling round the borehole. News had already gone round that three first class dowsers were responsible for a failure in boring which had ruined a good fellow who believed in dowsers ; he should have listened to the geologists ! And over-keen writers to the papers stabbed piously with their pens to slay us ignorant and senseless "Hazel twig men." Certainly it was a confoundedly unpleasant and painful situation into which the barren borehole had brought me. I felt quite sick about it, and for the first time knew within me the the feeling of a dowser with whom a costly boring had gone awry.

And when on the "battlefield" I met also our old experienced *Rutenmeister* Kittemann, and he tried to console me by saying that I might have reacted to a "strongly radiating" fault cleft erroneously taking it for a water vein—then I myself was near to despair, and never wanted to see again the despondent face of the plotholder.

But then I drew from my portfolio the curve which I had obtained during my first prospection, and I showed Herr Kitteman that I had in no way overlooked the fault but had in fact particularly marked it on the diagram. (To dowsers in any way experienced confusion between a water channel and a fault could indeed not happen).

So now we stood all together, perplexed before the borehole : what could now be done ? Could not the situation be saved. Or had we, three experienced dowsers, experienced a mis-fire and become a cause of disgrace to all dowsers ?

Reichsbahnamtman Kitteman discussed whether a bore could not be made at some other place, he believed he had found a point at which water could be bored at 55m. I pondered matters over for a time and asked everybody present to leave the place for a while. I then with the utmost concentration made an examination with the rod over the bore : we were now at 92.5 m. Would water come, and if yes, when ? The rod replied quite emphatically " Yes, it will come ! " I let the boring refuse trickle through my fingers, a fine-ground " cement " like *Flins*. It said : " Under me there is water." I called up the boring foreman and asked him : " Look at this refuse from the bore, you must know as an expert whether water will come or not ? " He grumbled : " I have told you already, there is no hope of water ! The boring plant will be dismantled." I flew into a passion, " You know nothing, water will come ! I demand that the boring shall be carried to 95m. If at that point no water comes I will never again use the rod during my life."

All were again called together, I declared my standpoint and pressed it ; boring will be continued.

With a sort of sullenness but also with a heavy pressure on the heart I went home the same day. I knew that a very great deal depended on the game, my good name, and the means of my client, who had trusted me to the end. I slept badly that night and the next day was torture for my soul.

In the evening came a ring on the telephone—a long distance call. A joyful voice came through : " Here K in H. Doctor the water is there." I let the receiver drop and had to pull myself together. " True ? No mistake ? " " No ! after only 40cm. further boring the borer broke through. A 9m. strong water-bearing stratum has been bored." The stone that rolled from my heart weighed at least a hundredweight.

Dr. Wetzel concludes his paper with a report of the final inspection of the borehole and with quotations from a grateful letter from his client, saying that the water obtained is not only enough for himself, but also for his neighbours.

DOWSING FOR OIL IN ALBERTA

BY J. A. HEXT

Geologically speaking, Alberta is termed as a sedimentary Province. It is part of the large sedimentary basin that is bounded on the west by the Rocky Mountains and on the east by the Precambrian Shield. The Province is classed as a first rate area for the accumulation of petroleum substances.

We have many producing fields of oil and gas. Most of these fields have been located by the conventional methods of geophysics and geology. However, some have been found by the Dowser, the writer being one of the persons responsible in part.

The method of dowsing I use is oil in a container suspended by a thong, in a manner similar to a pendulum. I receive a to and fro motion until I come over the oil. If the oil is in quantity the pendulum stops. When I am over natural gas the pendulum rotates to the right. It will keep rotating as long as I am over the gas. I find that I can hold my pendulum over a barren area and the pendulum will start swinging to and fro until it tunes into the nearest accumulation of oil or gas (this area can be many miles away). Then after becoming attuned to this prospective pool, the pendulum will keep moving in that direction. This movement is with a long and a short stroke. The long stroke is towards the pool, while the short stroke is away from the pool. If I am driving in the car, I drive with one hand and hold the pendulum in the other. I get the direction of the pool and drive towards it. As soon as I pass over the edge of the formation, the pendulum stops. I have assumed that the smaller amount of fluid (held by me) becomes attuned to the larger accumulation. This energy travels in a direct route. As soon as I come over the oil, the energy then starts travelling straight downwards, hence no movement from the pendulum. If I step over the boundary, the pendulum rotates momentarily, then starts a movement towards the oil again. One would assume that this force is energy generating from the larger pool.

My work to date has not been as accurate as one would wish. In most cases I can foretell a dry well. Thus by dowsing, a number of dry holes could be avoided, saving millions of dollars per year. On the other side of the ledger, one occasionally will pick up a remnant instead of the oil. In a case of this nature, a dry hole would be drilled. My record on seventy-two wells is: thirty-two wells predicted to be dry. The thirty-two were proven dry. The remaining forty, I predicted to be discoveries, twenty-seven of which were discoveries. This means that I made mistakes on thirteen wells out of the total seventy-two. Most of the remaining thirteen found oil but not in commercial quantity. The wells had to be commercial before I could claim credit. The wells ranged in depth from 3,300ft. to 9,000ft. All were dowsed before the commencement of drilling operations or during the drilling. On a number of them I took affidavits as to the final outcome. Therefore I am in a position to prove my statements.

The percentage of dry holes to discoveries when the conventional methods of geology and geophysics are the locating mediums, is one discovery out of twelve drilled holes. (Eleven are dry). I would not ask the reader to compare the two methods. There is no comparison. A dowser's services should be in demand but

it is just the opposite. They are not. Regardless of the proof available, people still do not believe.

As a point of possible interest regarding the nature of remnants, it is my opinion that the area where the remnant only is found, at one time held oil or gas, as the case may be. A reverse dip in the formation has taken place. Therefore, all live oil migrated, leaving behind an area of saturation. There is oil present but it will not produce as it has no drive, the live oil having migrated up dip (up structure).

Oil takes on some of the peculiarities of the formation in which it is found. When the technician in the laboratory gets a sample, he tests some for octane rating and lubrication qualities. If said technician would progress further and check the atomic structure of the oils found in the different formations, he would then discover the fact that actually most oils are different in atomic structure even though they have the same hydro-carbon content, octane rating and lubrication qualities. This fact means that when dowsing for oil and oil is used as the locating medium, the type of oil used may have no affinity for the type of oil for which you are prospecting. I use about eight different types of crude and I am sure that this number does not begin to cover the number of types in existence. When two types of crude have inter-married under heat and pressure, a new type of oil is born. To be successful, the dowser must locate a new witness for this new created type.

In closing, may I take the liberty to quote from the article, "Subterranean Water in the U.S.A.", by Verne L. Cameron. "So while the scoffers scoff, we locators or dowsers quietly go ahead making the world a better place to live in and not with the help of orthodox scientists, but in spite of them."

PROOF OF THE PUDDING

BY H. E. LONG

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Dowsing, or water divining, by means of a twig, has been declared as unreasonable by doubters, impossible by sceptics, and "of the devil" by some quite well-meaning but narrow-minded adherents of the Christian faith.

It is passing strange that a gift of such advantage, given to but few persons should become the butt of doubting Thomases, or could it be a form of jealousy because they have not been

granted this gift ? Whatever the criticisms the fact still remains, it works.

In Nigeria we use the forked stick of a guava tree. Other types of wood have been experimented with, without success, and as far as I know, the guava is the only indigenous wood to which the water responds. Whether there is a sympathetic magnetism between the individual and the underground stream, I cannot say, but the guava twig, held tightly, turns in the hand by voluntary force, which has on occasions been so strong that it has twisted the ends of the fork completely off.

Where water is non-existant, no amount of dowsing will produce it. Therefore we have found that before a site for a house or other quarters is decided upon, it is advantageous to locate the water first, and where the water is found, there to build. I remember traipsing the length and breadth of a Residency compound unable to trace any sign of water. Just outside the grounds, yes ; but inside, no.

Having gone over the area in which water is needed, and " struck " the stream, it is a simple matter to follow the flow of the stream. A deviation might occur when the stream runs round a hidden rock in its underground path. But the general direction can soon be ascertained. By following the stream, marking the deviations or other oddities such as forks or branches where other streams join it, or the original one divides, it is possible to decide the type of ground through which a well must be dug to arrive at the water plane.

Getting an idea of the depth is a problem. There seems to be no hard and fast rule on which one can definitely rely. I have found by practice though, that I can gauge the depth by the pull of the stick. It could be a certain intuition, but I have been frequently proved right to within a few feet over a period of years. This, of course, is not conclusive, since several factors could govern the pull on the stick, such as the volume of water, the speed with which it is travelling, or even the size of the bore conducting the water. My wife, who also divines water, is still hazy about the depth of the flow beneath the surface.

There is an old-established station in the Pankshin Division, where for over thirty years, since the first European settled there, water was as scarce as gold every dry season. It had to be carried for more than a mile, and even then was brackish and unpleasant. We were asked if we could help, and willingly went the hundred and fifty miles. Water was there in abundance not 200 feet from the main house. A well was dug and at 25 feet the spring was struck. That was four years ago, and this Easter, which was right at the end of the dry season, there was the water still within ten feet of the surface, drawn from by all the European staff and a hundred or more Africans.

An amusing incident occurred in this connection when a missionary was called to watch a demonstration. She declared vehemently that it was of the devil, and did not wish to stay. However, she was eventually persuaded to accompany the onlookers, and later to "have a go." Imagine her astonishment and chagrin when she found she could also "divine."

There is nothing supernatural about water-divining, but as the proof of the pudding is in the eating, so the proof of the truth of dowsing is a well full of water. We have been all over the Bauchi Plateau, and sometimes off it during the past eighteen years, to Government Stations, schools, market places, mission stations, mining camps, clubs, villages, hospitals and leper colonies, looking for water. Unless the well diggers have struck some obstacle, we have never known a failure.

TWO MINERAL DOWSERS OF CALIFORNIA

BY GASTON BURRIDGE

F. Tomlinson

The twilight of life is not always a happy time. The sunset hour is not always a beautiful one. It is possible, all many of us will have, in our sunset hours, are memories. Let us hope there will be an abundance of pleasant ones.

I make this small preface because of all the dowsers I have met, B.S.D. member, Mr. Fredrick Tomlinson, has touched my heart the most. Not that Fred Tomlinson wants sympathy. He doesn't. Even in this, his 80th year, there burns within him a fierce individualism—a stubborness to live life as he sees it, regardless of how it may affect himself, or anyone else—an independence of spirit and of action, seldom seen. He is a man who walks with death beside him every day, all day, who goes to bed with its breath on his neck every night, yet he holds an attitude of mockery toward it, contempt for it, a defiance of it. to leave one almost aghast!

Life has been hard on Fred Tomlinson. It still is. He lives on a small pension and he lives alone—three miles from his nearest neighbour, but he lives in the shadow of a huge string of purple mountains—high, changeless—yet ever changing. He has to carry all his water in five gallon tins from three miles away, but he can look out his front door and see for 50 miles. In summer, the heat dances a shimmering net all about him, sending temperatures to 110 degrees in the shade—and there isn't any shade. In winter, cold winds sweep down off that purple string of mountains—hooded white with snow, often sending temperatures

down to 0 in an hour after sunset. This is the desert! Fred Tomlinson is much like it—it, much like him—flinty, wise, stark, strange, full of secrets.

Tomlinson uses both a pendulum and a dowsing rod made of one piece of colourless plastic. His pendulum is a wooden ball, about two inches in diameter, suspended by a short white thread. It contains a cavity for samples. He holds the thread of this pendulum in his right hand thumb and index finger, his left hand atop his right, his two elbows resting on his spread knees. He rests his forehead against his two hands, making a sort of triangular support for the pendulum's action. It performs as any dowser's pendulum does. He uses the pendulum for a variety of dowsing work, sometimes interchangeably with his rod.

He holds his rod by the first two fingers and thumbs of both hands, hard against his abodomen and considerably below the umbilicus. He uses affinities or samples, holding them against the rod on its top side with his thumbs. His rod is about 15 inches long and is very active. Tomlinson carries it with him wherever he goes in a long tube fastened to the side of his cane.

Mr. Tomlinson's interest is in minerals at the present time. His cabin is full of rock samples. Outside his cabin are scores more samples collected from years of wandering about the desert. Every day he can, Fred Tomlinson takes a walk. Most of what he has about him is "float," but he claims to have tracked a good deal of this float to its source in the higher mountains. This is where the dowsing comes in—using the float as a "sample."

Fred Tomlinson has not located much water of late years. He believes he has located about 40 desert wells in his life. He says his part of Lucerne Valley doesn't contain much water—and some of what it does contain is salty—that is one reason his part of the valley remains mostly in its wild state. But if it does not have much water, according to Tomlinson, it does have considerable oil. He outlined for me, by various landmarks, what he believes to be a large basin of oil. Like most other dowsers, he has not been able to find anyone with the necessary money, willing to try for the oil he says is there. There have been wildcat oil drillings in Lucerne Valley, but they have not proved out. It is one thing for oil to actually be at a certain location—but is it there in enough quantities to pay the drilling costs, the costs of setting up apparatus to carry the oil to market or refinery—and some extra for profit? Most oil men I know are very interested in that last mentioned item—"profit." They are not interested in breaking even! Tomlinson insists there is "lots of oil here."

Tomlinson is a small man—short of stature. His head is large in proportion to his body. His light blue eyes still hold a spark

of that fierceness which, in his younger days, must have marked him here in the west, as one possessing " killer eyes." He does not recall just when he became interested in dowsing nor just how. It was many years ago. He has been on the deserts of California since 1908 and was using its help in prospecting and mining then.

He has owned several mines, some of which he says he " worked the bottom out of," meaning the ore vein was shallow and he took all there was. I asked him how many mines he may have owned. He smiled, and answered, " Oh, a lot of 'em. In the early days I never kept a mine long. There was always some fellow to come along who wanted it worse than I did, and I'd sell it out to him for a few hundred. Then start looking for another." They evidently were not hard for him to find!

I asked him if any of his mines—the ones he had sold for a " few hundreds "—ever turned out to be bonanzas. " No," he replied, " none of my claims ever made any millionaires—not even any " thousandaires." They paid out, I guess, but I never found anything big."

I asked him about what per cent. he felt his dowsing ability had helped him locate his mineral interests. He thought a moment, then said, " Well, I'd never thought of it like that before, but I'd say my dowsing helped me at least 50 per cent. In other words, I'd have only located about half the stuff I have if I hadn't been able to dowse—maybe even less than that. I don't just know. I never thought of it like that before."

Tomlinson has quite a library in his little cabin. Among his books are several on dowsing. Evidently, in his younger days he obtained these books by sending to Europe for them. They showed the marks and scars of much reading and were noted frequently in the margins. There was also quite a file of *Radio-Perceptions*—they too showing much reading. The thought passed through my mind, how strange it was to find, here on the edge of a vast wilderness, 30 miles from the nearest railroad, more than 100 miles from the nearest large city, so much information on such a subtle art as dowsing, when, in that same great city more than 100 miles away, there was such a lack of it—in proportion. But, where there is a human desire for it, there knowledge will be!

Tomlinson showed me a heavy piece of rock, purplish-red, sharp, hard, waxy looking. He asked if I knew what ore it might be. I didn't have the slightest idea. He said it assayed high in platinum, tin and tungsten. The idea struck me that I'd like to have it for a paper weight. I offered to buy it. Tomlinson wouldn't sell it. " What would I do with the money ? " he asked. I thought of a hundred things he could use! But we settled the matter by my taking a picture of him holding it!

I said to him, " Mr. Tomlinson, why do you live here on the desert all alone? You are the last of your family. Wouldn't you be more comfortable in town? "

His blue eyes sparked a little as he answered, " What in the world would I do in town? Where would I go? I'd be lost in two days. I'd be the most unhappy man alive. There are too many unhappy men there already. No, I don't want to live in town. Before long my time will be up, but I wouldn't do one thing to cut a minute off my life here on the desert. I've seen much. I've done many things. I've had a lot of fun. What more can a man want? "

I couldn't tell him!

Long rays of afternoon sun slanted across the slopes of the mountains. It was time for me to leave the old dowser. I had a feeling I'd never see him again. We stood silently a time, looking at the fading sunlight on the mountains.

I'll never know what was going through Fred Tomlinson's mind, but through mine kept flowing the lines of one of Don Blanding's poems—" Beauty will die if held too tightly. Beauty will fly if held too lightly. Tightly—lightly—how do I know whether I'm killing or letting it go? "

It seemed to me Fred Tomlinson probably had it figured out!

Milton Teener

I drove slowly along a winding, foothill road. It looked far down into Antelope Valley. This was a bright and early July morning but the sun was already heating the high desert atmosphere. To my left lay a stubble grain field, gray-yellow in the bright light. To my right, some high, rolling hills, rock-studded and brown, tumbled sky-ward, a few live oaks and native walnut trees spreading them with dark shade.

Around another curve I came in sight of a rural mail box and a private roadway angling off to my left across the stubble field. I slowed down more, to read the letters on the mail box. They said, " Milton Teener." I turned into this road and drove toward a group of buildings a quarter of a mile away. At the end of the road I met Milton Teener for the first time. I had heard considerable about him and his dowsing, but I was quite unprepared for the man I met.

Milton Teener is a tall, wiry man with almost white hair. He is agile of movement and of mind, and interested in a wide range of subjects. He is a rancher by profession, and has owned and lived on this ranch since 1926. I found him busy packing a small truck with supplies preparatory to dispatching a partner to one of his mines upcountry a ways.

At first Mr. Teener seemed a bit cool to my mission and appeared uninterested in answering my questions. However, as time

passed and we talked more—he asking most of the questions, I answering as best I could—he showed more interest, and after an hour, warmed up considerably. By the time I felt I should leave, it was difficult for him to let me go. My visit with him has a warm place in my many pleasant memories of dowsers.

Mr. Teener has been dowsing for 20 years. He had heard of the art long before that, of course, but had been very sceptical about it. One day in early 1933, a party of several men stopped at his ranch and asked if they might camp for a few days under the large walnut trees growing on part of his land. He told them they might. As they became acquainted, it developed one of the men was a dowser and that the party was prospecting for minerals. Teener got interested in dowsing and learned he had the ability! Since then he has been a very active dowser and has developed his ability a great deal.

Teener used to use a willow fork. He has used a loop of steel wire. Now, however, he uses a fork made of two pieces of colourless plastic rod, about five sixteenths of an inch in diameter and about 15 inches long. These are bound together at one end with twine. He likes this fork a great deal, but says it is not as good for him as whalebone, but is much less expensive, and the casualty rate for forks in his work is high.

Teener says he believes he has made nearly a thousand water well locations—many, many of these for his own edification. Of the locations he has made, about 70 have been drilled and these have been found good. His big interest is, and always has been, minerals. He has located gold and tungsten claims and has some good radio-active prospects. He owns several gold mines which he says were originally located through dowsing. One of these mines is now active, and it was to this mine he was dispatching the truck he was loading as I drove up. The ore in this mine is a gold-silver-lead content, and is one, among the few small mines, whose ore is rich enough to make it worth while operating now-a-days.

Mr. Teener says he has located some good oil prospects. Naturally, he didn't tell me where they were! Like most oil dowsers I have met, Teener was finding it extremely difficult to locate a man—or men—with money to drill for the oil. It is too bad the dowsing rod won't locate a good bank account!

One of Teener's greatest delights seems to be to dowse a location where an oil drilling rig is set up and drilling, to determine if it will find the oil. He related that every instance where has said "No," no oil has turned up and where he has said "yes," they have found the "black gold." This experience makes him feel his own locations are good!

Mr. Teener believes a dowser—or at least some dowsers—can lose their ability to dowse. He says he loses his own at times.

He has noticed that when he is very tired his fork has but a slight "pull." Recently, he learned he had a heart ailment and now feels this may partly cause his loss of dowsing ability. He says, at times, even though he seems to feel perfectly well, his fork lacks the necessary "pull."

Teener says he can locate either "quiet water" or "moving water," but he has to do so as a separate operation. In other words, he is unable to find "just water."—he has to search for a specific kind of water. He finds he has to be specific about whatever he is searching for, otherwise he is unsuccessful.

He determines depth of water he is dowsing by a triangulation method he developed, calculating from the slant of his rod in relation to the horizontal. By this method he claims to be able to separate place, or float, gold from a vein of gold ore.

When out prospecting he drives his station waggon as far as he can towards the area he wishes to dowse. When he can go no farther, he leaves the car and goes on foot. Often, when he is ready to come in, he has little idea where the car may be. In order to facilitate quicker return, he left a piece of radio-active material in the glove compartment of the wagon, and when he was ready to come in he took his radio-active sample, threw up his rod to get his signal, and then invariably followed it to the car.

One day, after prospecting had tired him out, he threw up his rod for his usual car signal. He received one and began following it. Frequent checkings told him he was tracing the signal well, but his innate "bump" of desert direction told him he wasn't going in the right direction to find the car at all! However, as the signal kept growing stronger, he felt certain he'd find the car at the next turn. But he didn't. He kept walking. Soon he came to a piece of "float" of considerable size. It had the appearance of being petrified wood. It was highly radio-active!

Now, Milton Teener keeps a packet of gold, pitchblende and tungsten ores in that glove compartment, and as these three minerals have never yet been discovered together—at least in these parts—he feels certain their signals will always lead him back to his car!

Milton Teener is filled with stories. They bubble out in an almost endless string. He has studied geology considerably and has had much experience in mining and prospecting. He is by far the most successful *mineral* dowser I have heard of or met. He appears to have put his dowsing ability to good use and has himself profited by its use.

I enjoyed my visit with Milton Teener greatly, not only because of the interesting manner in which he related his experinces but also because of the splendid panorama spread before his ranch. To live with such a view as he has, for 27 years, is bound to do something good to any man's soul. I'm sure it has to his.

PART TWO

VIBRATIONS OF LIGHT AND SOUND IN RELATION TO LIFE AND HEALTH

Lecture delivered to the British Society of Dowsers on December 16th, 1953

BY MARYLA DE CHRAPOWICKI, N.D., D.PSY.

Light and Sound are two aspects of energy which in the last 20 years have become the source of serious investigations and it is the therapeutic use of those forces and their relation to Radiesthesia that I wish to discuss to-day.

Not so long ago ultra violet light and infra red radiations held a most important place in medical work, to-day they are hardly ever mentioned since more powerful energies have invaded the field of radio-active therapy. It is interesting and alarming to observe that with the introduction of those new agencies the basic approach to treatment has also changed, for example treatments given with ultra violet or infra red are " constructive " in principle, even if the application is at times at fault their chief object is to restore health and harmony in the organism. The principles of radio-active therapy are quite different since their aim and object is *destruction*—kill bacteria, suppress a symptom, destroy a malignant growth, those are the slogans of our modern radio-active therapy. It is true that those violent measures achieve their object of obliterating a symptom but more than often the patient follows suit.

This characteristic approach which dominates all fields of science in our present days makes us forget that life and health are not products of " lethal forces " but of Biological Energies—energies which are constantly at work within ourselves and around us trying to preserve our integrity and to restore health and wholeness.

The biological composition of man and of all creation is basically heliocentric since our sun is the source of physical life on this planet. We all know that life could not exist without sunlight, it stands then to reason that since the sun is the source of life it must also be the source of health, the secret key to all cures must therefore also be contained within that range of light which is essential to life and not in the lethal forces of radio-activity.

The sum total of sunlight which streams constantly upon our earth is composed of many radiations and countless frequencies. Within that ocean of light we find one specific band which is the " storehouse " of all the life-giving energies essential for the creation and preservation of a perfect body whether mineral, vegetable, animal or man. That band of light is known as the *visible spectrum* which runs from the ultra violet at one end to the

infra red at the other, it consists of many radiations which coincide with radiations emitted by all the elements known to us. Each element has been analysed spectroscopically and its radiations have been traced to a particular section of that visible spectrum of sunlight and it is in that way that the presence of any element in a substance can be identified. This spectroscopic analysis of light has another advantage very important in therapeutic work namely that it gives us a scientific terminology in relation to colours so that instead of referring to a colour in terms of its shade, as some practitioners are inclined to do we should refer to it as a wavelength and frequency, which designates clearly its place in the spectrum of light. Of course when we speak of pictures, dresses, ornaments, etc., using paint-box names such as black, blue, green, pastel, electric, etc., it does not matter even if our optical estimations are not the same, but when it comes to scientific work and especially medical work we must have a uniform language and that colour language is wavelength described in Angstrom units (A.U.), which is a measurement of light.

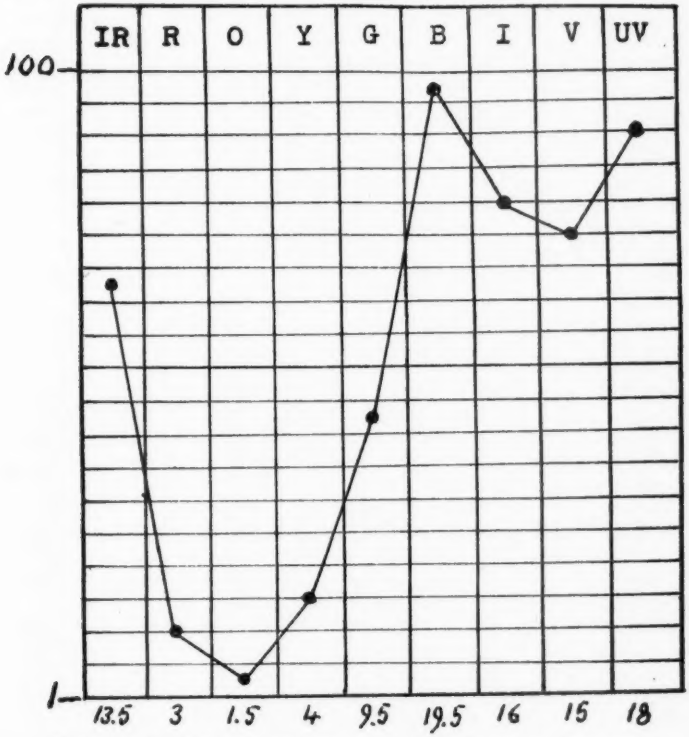
This band of the colour spectrum of light has three main divisions: the red end which projects thermal, that is heat producing radiations, the middle part containing luminous radiations and the blue end which has the highest actinic properties. Thermal radiations, that is reds, oranges and yellows act chiefly on the protoplasm and digestive juices. They increase the heat of the body by speeding up molecular motion, they convert fats into an assimilible state and they control the alkaline-acid balance. The blue-violet end contains radiations with strong actinic properties. Their influence is felt through the whole circulatory system as they act on the blood stream and endocrine glands. The middle or green region is most radio-active and it has a powerful influence on the nervous systems and metabolism.

This of course is only a very superficial description of the properties of colour-light and its relation to the organism as it is impossible in an open lecture to discuss all the medical details of the qualities of the various radiations and their particular relationship to organs, functions, etc.; we shall therefore continue to analyse the general aspects of the spectrum in relation to health.

When coloured light is used either to restore health or to invigorate the system it must be done with great care and discrimination. One of the chief reasons why Chromotherapy is not yet recognised and accepted as a serious branch of therapy is because of its haphazard approach. The use of colours therapeutically cannot be a matter of hit or miss and is more often miss than hit, it must be an absolute certainty and this requires knowledge, understanding and practical experience. The idea that any colour-transmitting substance can be used is com-

pletely wrong. During my experience in that field of work I have come across dozens of filters and transmitters used therapeutically and quite frankly with the exception of red and a few dark blues all the filters that I have tested have been entirely useless.

The first and most important point to know about a filter is its specific spectroscopic quality. Why ? Because each band of colours contains certain sections which are detrimental and destructive to the tissues and must therefore be either eliminated or controlled, for example imagine the red band which spreads roughly from 6,000 to 7,000 A.U. ; this band is composed of many shades ranging from very dark to almost white, which then, of those shades, should be used in clinical work ? Most people will choose according to their own reactions or because they think that for one reason or another that particular shade is



RELATIVE PERCENTAGE OF BIOLOGICAL RADIATIONS OF SUNLIGHT FROM INFRA RED TO ULTRA VIOLET

the right one, but what proofs do we have that it is correct ? None, except the personal imagination of the chooser. That is not good enough, not in medical work ; we must have an absolute standard of measurement and that standard must be Biological, that is it must give us the assurance that a filter or transmitter is a true conductor of those radiations which contain the maximum quality of biological vibrations and that at the same time it will obliterate or control any lethal vibrations that may be transmitted within that range.

Each colour has its biological maximum of transmission which dominates that particular band of light and unless a filter is absolutely correct it is either useless and ineffective or detrimental and dangerous. Each colour has its relative biological proportion which must be preserved, that is why at certain times of the day when that proportion is upset sunbathing may become detrimental. This point of correct biological transmission is equally important in Radiesthesia because unless the colour sample or witness is correct one may obtain very misleading answers, for example a positive motion, whatever it may be individually, would not necessarily be indicative of being congenial with the patient or proving a healthy organ, for it may just as easily indicate its relation to the disease.

Of all the filters the most difficult for pure transmission is green, because being the middle radiation of the spectrum it always gravitates either to the red or the blue end due to the mixture of pigments which enter into its composition.

Another important point to observe is the source of illumination. The most satisfactory is of course pure sunlight or even clear daylight but when lamps have to be used it is difficult to find one that does not give much heat. In colour therapy we want vibrations of light and not of heat because the time of illumination must be on the average about 30 minutes in order to establish a stable rhythmic molecular motion. It is therefore better to have a completely cold light than a hot one. I find that small torch batteries are quite sufficient and the light produces excellent results.

Sound

Enough for light. Let us now turn to the vibrations of sound, and of course when I say sound I mean sound and not noise.

The therapeutic use of sound energies is based on the same principles as that of light which means that the vibrations of sound must not exceed the natural rate to which the organism is attuned without discomfort. The range of those vibrations contains all the tones of the musical instruments and of Nature, even those which we cannot hear but which are not supersonic. Just like in light so here too we find biological and lethal vibrations which have to be controlled in order to maintain balance and harmony within the organism.

If we take the middle octave of the piano and extend the range to the upper and lower octaves we obtain sufficient scope to work safely and successfully. Some of you may remember the instrument which I had made just before the war; I called it "Chromostat" because it was based on the chromatic scale of colours and tones. Unfortunately the war interrupted my research and I dropped it. This summer while on a holiday in Paris I found in the Maison de la Radiesthésie a very similar instrument called the *Sonoponcteur*, which is a sort of supplement to the method of Acupunture so widely used on the continent. In the Sonoponcteur we use vibrations of sound covering the three middle octaves of the piano. Instead of needles we use a vibrator to touch the chosen points of the body. The lower vibrations correspond to the silver needle and are relaxing to the organism, the middle range is neutral and the higher octave corresponding to the gold needle stimulates and tones up. The instrument is operated electrically, being plugged to any lighting fixture. When the current is on, a sound is heard and on turning a dial the tone changes accordingly.

The correspondence of acupuncture to sound was well known in ancient China. Confucius left many instructions on that subject, among others he gave a most interesting analogy of musical tones to the conditions of social life. In his writings he refers only to five tones being the basic keys of Chinese instruments; he also calls keys, *modes*. Here is an interesting passage from his writings: "The mode C is the symbol of the king; the mode of D is the symbol of the minister; the mode E is the symbol of the people; the mode G is the symbol of the affairs of the country; the mode of A is the symbol of the natural world. When the five keys are arranged in order, we do not have discordant sounds. When the key of C loses its tonality, then the music loses its fundamental and the king neglects his duties. When the key D loses its tonality then the music loses its gradation and the ministers become unruly. When the key E loses its tonality, then the music is sorrowful and the people feel distressed. When the key G loses its tonality, then the music is mournful and the affairs of the country become complicated. When the key A loses its tonality, then the music suggests danger and the people suffer from poverty. When all the five keys lose their tonality and upset one another, we have a general discord and the nation will not have long to live." (*Foundations of Chinese Musical Art*, by J. H. Levis Vetch, Peiping).

Ancient sages and philosophers were well aware that this universe of ours is a product of Light and Sound, and we find it stated in all religions from the Book of Dzyan to our own Bible, the Word and Light are always stated to be the two great aspects of Divine Energy responsible for all creation, preservation and transformation.

TESTING MAGNETIC FIELDS WITH THE MAURY COMPENSATOR

BY V. D. WETHERED

Any radiesthetic work of any importance that I have accomplished in the past has been done with the aid of a rule. Useful pendulum tests, depending on the type of test made, can be carried out by noting the kind of swing the pendulum takes up, viz. : whether it is clockwise, anti-clockwise, oscillating, circular, oval, etc., or not moving at all. But it has always been my opinion that objective tests generally require reactions giving numerical results on some form of scale. Assuming that the conditions are stabilised, such reactions are highly dependable.

I have recently read Mme. Maury's book *How to Dowse*, and was particularly interested in the technique she developed with the assistance of her Compensator. But this technique appears to depend entirely on the way the pendulum swings and the strength of the dowsing reaction, and it at once occurred to me that there should be some means of using the Compensator so as to give *numerical* accuracy with the pendulum. Once having procured a Compensator, it only took me a few minutes to find a way.

In my earlier work I carried out various experiments to find a means of transferring the radiations of an object lying on my table to one end of my rule. It was some years before I found what I wanted, but as so often happens in radiesthetic work, the solution proved extremely simple. I used what I have come to describe as my " Vial Connection," which consists of nothing more than two glass vials connected by a piece of fine string tied round the neck of each vial, with the string ends introduced inside the vials with the idea of strengthening the influence. Thus, while it is easy to arrange a bloodspot at one end of a rule for medical testing, it is equally easy to place the bloodspot on the table just in front of the left-hand end of the rule and place one of the vials over it, the other vial being placed on the end of the rule.

The first experiment with my Compensator was made with the idea of finding a connection between the field strength inside the Compensator ring and one end of my rule. I arranged the Compensator on my table in front of the rule so that the centre of the Compensator ring attachment was opposite the 0 cm. mark on my rule, with the Compensator box to the left of the ring and well to the left of the rule. (See Fig. 1). I then placed one of the vials in the centre of the Compensator ring and the other on the 0 cm. point on the rule, so that the string was stretched between the two without touching the table. The distance between the nearside of the ring and the centre-line of the rule

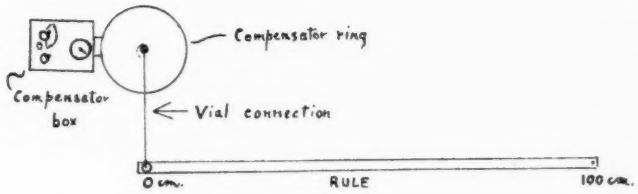


Fig. 1

was about 15 cm. There was nothing at the other end of the rule. With different currents going through the circuit, these were the readings I obtained with my pendulum on the rule :—

	Cm.
Current switched off	14
Switch at "On" but no current showing	14
200 microamps	25
400 microamps	28
500 microamps	29½
Left-hand switch turned from "1" to "2," right-hand switch at "On" with no current showing on meter	33
Left-hand switch at "2" with 200 microamps on meter	36
Left-hand switch at "2" with 400 microamps on meter	39
Left-hand switch at "2" with 500 microamps on meter	41
Left-hand switch at "3" with no current on meter	44
Left-hand switch at "3" plus 200 microamps	48
Left-hand switch at "3" plus 400 microamps	52
Left-hand switch at "3" plus 500 microamps	55
Left-hand switch at "4" no microamps	59
Left-hand switch at "4" plus 200 microamps	62
Left-hand switch at "4" plus 400 microamps	62
Left-hand switch at "4" plus 500 microamps	61
Left-hand switch at "5" no microamps	61
Left-hand switch at "5" plus 500 microamps	61

The early readings show that an increase of current of 200 microamps passing through the Compensator is equivalent to an increase in the rule reading of 3 cm. I have no knowledge of the circuits employed in the Compensator, and so am unable to say to what extent the rule readings give an idea of the current passing through the Compensator ring with the left-hand switch at "2." But there does seem to be a very definite relation between the field strength within the Compensator ring as judged by the rule readings and the actual current passing. It will be seen that a fairly steady proportional relationship between rule readings and current passing through the Compensator ring obtains until a rule reading of 62 cm. is reached. After that the field strength (as judged by rule readings) does not increase

with the current—indeed it appears to fall back slightly. The magnetic field has in fact become saturated.

One use to which the Compensator can be put is the precise measurement of the *energy* contained in an animal, plant or substance. In my second experiment I arranged the Compensator to the right of the rule with the two vials connecting the field strength of the instrument and the 100 cm. mark. (See Fig. 2).

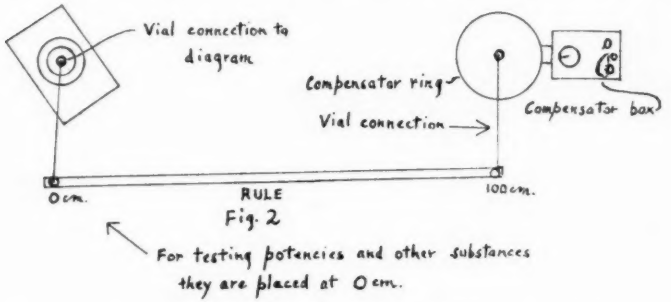


Fig. 2

The Compensator box itself was arranged to the right of the ring, so that only the ring itself was lying immediately in front of the right-hand end of the rule. I set the current at 200 microamps and placed a sample of distilled water at 0 cm. on the rule. The pendulum balanced at 50 cm., or at the half-way point on the rule. An ampoule of distilled water makes a useful " standard " sample. A person in health should give a similar reading, but with a vitality lower than normal he will give a balance point to the right of the half-way mark, i.e., higher than 50 cm. The current strength can then be increased to bring the pendulum balance point back to 50 cm. This simple method can be used (it is suggested) for testing the fertility of seeds, the condition of food, the degree of radioactivity in radioactive substances, etc.

There has always been a good deal of scepticism about the radiesthetic influence of figures or diagrams. Work with the Compensator should convince the unbelieving. Tests with the vial connection to the instrument still at the right-hand end of the rule and another vial connection from the left-hand end to various diagrams lying in front on the table (see Fig. 2) should prove the point. With a field strength of 200 microamps I found that the left-hand vial connection going to a diagram comprising a circle of 7.9 cm. gave a reading of 38 cm. A 6.3 cm.-sided square with the *sides* facing the cardinal points, gave 35 cm., whereas with the *corners* facing the cardinal points the reading was 33 cm. Two concentric circles of 4.2 and 7.9 cm. dia. respectively gave 42 cm., while five concentric circles, equally

spaced between 2.3 and 7.9 cm. dia., gave 47 cm. The middle of a straight line (traced in Indian ink) of roughly 8 cm. length, lying North-South, gave a reading of 40cm. at the mid-point, 48 cm. over the north end and 45 cm. over the south point. With the line lying East-West, a reading of 45 cm. was obtained at the mid-point and at both the east and west extremities also.

If diagrams comprise sources of energy as determined by radiesthetic tests, it is not surprising to find that measurements of radiesthetic potential can be made for all kinds of objects. I found that a copy of Ruddock's *Homoeopathic Vade Mecum* bound in blue cloth and lying North-South (with the longer edges parallel to the meridian) gave a reading of 45 cm. at its centre, 38 cm. at the mid-point of the edge at the north side and 40 cm. at the respective point on the south side. An oak cigarette box $18\frac{1}{2}$ x $8\frac{3}{4}$ cm., also lying North-South on my table, gave a reading of 50 cm. at the centre of the closed lid and 75 cm. at the mid-points of the two shorter edges on the north and south sides respectively. For comparative purposes over a period it would be necessary always to orientate the rule in the same direction and ensure as far as possible that the atmospheric conditions were the same.

As far as my limited experience of this kind of test goes, I am of the opinion that closed diagrams give more stable readings than open ones (the simplest of which is the straight line). It may well be that readings may be found to vary according to whether an electric fire has been used for any length of time in the room, due to ionisation of the air taking place. As far as possible work of this nature should only be undertaken where dowsing reactions due to underground influences are not obtained. No doubt humidity also plays its part in all such work.

I will give the results of just one more example of a test series, which should prove useful in the hands of many people interested in homoeopathy, be they homoeopathic chemists, practitioners, research workers, or those who use homoeopathic remedies in the home. These tests are devised to show the energy content of the various potentised drugs, as used in homoeopathy.

The field strength was set at 500 microamps with the vial connection to instrument at the right of the rule. Various potencies of Sulphur were placed in turn at the 0 cm. mark. (See Fig. 2). The results were as follows :—

		Cm.
Sulphur	Ø	30
	1x	30
	3x	38
	6c	48
	30c	62
	200	73
	CM	100 plus

With the left-hand switch at "2" and the right-hand switch at just "On," no current showing on the meter, the readings were :—

		Cm.
Sulphur	30	34
	200	55
	CM	80

It will be seen from these tests that the *effective* potency of a remedy can be readily ascertained by using the Compensator. There seems to be no reason why this simple method should not be employed in laboratories by manufacturing chemists, manufacturers of proprietary foods, etc., to test the energy content of various products put on the market and to establish an "energy standard" for them, and to compare one sample with another so as to ensure a uniform quality. For the method is by no means restricted to potentised material, although potentised remedies are useful for demonstrating it. The Compensator could presumably be used in this way by farmers, metallurgists, geologists, and indeed for all kinds of purposes, so as to compare one specimen with another and for making quick or confirmatory tests in the laboratory. One suggests that such tests might also be used for checking the purity and strength of vaccines and antibiotic preparations, both immediately after manufacture and (more especially) in storage. The moderate cost of the equipment required would certainly justify its use at storage depots and distributing centres. It is well known that certain antibiotic preparations are liable to deteriorate and lose their strength if stored for any length of time.

It is not intended in this article to belittle in any way the techniques described by Mme. Maury in her interesting book, but if the field of usefulness of the Compensator can be in any way enlarged, that would seemingly be all to the good. It can be said at any rate that the rule technique for the sort of tests mentioned is easily understood, precise, and quickly carried out, and it is hoped that some encouragement will be given to others, first, to read Mme. Maury's book and, second, to experiment with the Compensator themselves.

It might be asked at this stage why silk is not used in preference to string for the vial connection. Very possibly silk may be a better material than string, but when first I discovered my Vial Connection, I used string, and it proved so effective that I have not bothered to experiment with anything else since. Moreover, string is more durable and, in my opinion, more satisfactory for handling.

PART THREE

BUSMAN'S HOLIDAY IN JESUITLAND

BY SIR CHRISTOPHER H. GIBSON, BART.

PART II.—SAN JAVIER

This article should, in reality, have come before the other that appeared in the last number of *Radio-Perception*, for, although brought about in an entirely fortuitous manner, it nevertheless constituted my first physical encounter with *the real thing*—a full-sized Jesuit Reduction, about which I had already—and very aptly—learned a good deal by teleradiesthesia at Punta Porá—because San Javier has played a very big part in the destinies of my little forest home there.

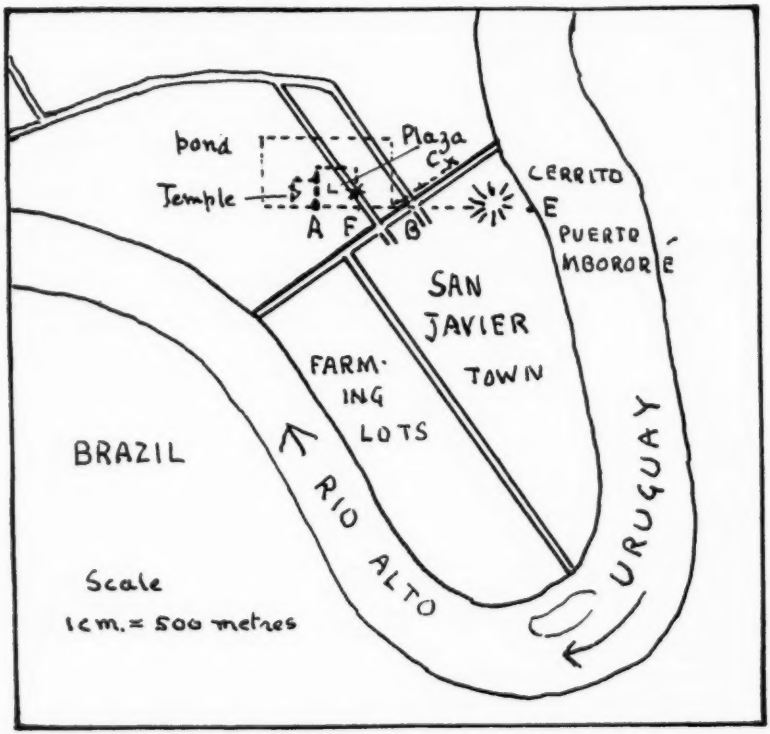
And this is how it happened. On 8th November, 1952, I had been commissioned to mark some water sites for a client in Formosa; but, on my way through from Punta Porá I was chagrined to find a telegram waiting in Posadas, requesting me to postpone the visit for another fortnight. However, since picking up that shard of Cacique Güyraviyú's burial urn—and a few days later the miniature hand-wrought pewter candlestick which has been my *other* inseparable dowsing talisman ever since—I had begun to make rather an imposing collection of palæolithic and archæological antiquities culled from the Indian kitchen-midden that lay below my cottage, and had now brought some of them to show to the curator of the Posadas museum. It was while this bewildered gentleman, almost with tears in his eyes, was begging me to deny that I had picked up *on the surface* a stone battle-axe head which he declared to be ten thousand years old and could not possibly have come from a depth of less than 4 metres, that in walked Eduardo Barros Prado, the well-known Amazonian explorer and author.

Eddie proved to be sheer refreshing dynamite and we took to each other at once. He told me he was touring the Northern Provinces for I.C.I. and selling their veterinary products. But his car had broken down and wouldn't be ready for a week or more, so next day he intended "having a crack at those Jesuit ruins at San Javier, my wife's home town. She's sister of the Gendarme Chief there, which helps."

Accordingly, at 7 next morning, off we set in the *colectivo* (small bus) for San Javier. It was a glorious spring day, with a crispness in the air that made one want to sing as we passed through the former Jesuit Settlement of San José, where the road branched—leaving Apóstoles on our right—by following an old direct trail to Concepción de la Sierra. But here the desire for singing left us for, like so many others, this Reduction had literally been pulled to bits by present-day vandals, who had looted the

huge wall blocks and beautifully sculptured effigies and flagstones wherewith to build and adorn the houses and pave the plaza of their beastly little hamlet—criminal acts which made me tremble with indignation every time I passed through one of these desecrated areas.

Shortly afterwards we by-passed Santa María, largest of all the Argentine Misiones Reductions which, together with Mártires and its original site at Caá-Guazú discovered by myself on April 13th, 1953, will be described in Part IV of this series, arriving at our destination in good time for lunch.



San Javier, a lovely little sleepy town whose squares and farming lots are set on cock-eyed bearings 35°W. of N., is superbly situated on a great loop of the Alto Uruguay River and commanded by the Cerrito, a conical hill about 250 feet high, from whose summit a magnificent view is obtainable in all directions. Here, in the good old days, had stood a combined watch-tower-

cum-fort whence the Jesuits had strategically directed the historic Battle of the Cerro Mbororé in 1641, in which Cacique Güyraviyú had been killed as he led his gallant tribe into the fray. Now it is the town's playground, surmounted by a flagpole on whose stone base is a bronze plaque commemorating the decisive Jesuit/Indian victory over the Brazilian " Mamelukos " in this battle.

The entire Reduction area of San Javier had become so densely overgrown of recent years that nothing practical could have been accomplished without first carrying out a careful map survey by teleradiesthesia. Directly after lunch we were fortunate in unearthing from the Municipality a beautifully executed large scale plan of the town and adjacent farm lots, but showing no details whatever of the ruins. This was exactly what I wanted, so Eddie left me to it in my *pension* bedroom while he went off to get things started with his " oldest inhabitants," along some narrow jungle cutting which led to the area where the foundations of the temple dependencies—and alleged vaults and tunnels—were situated.

Owing to the cock-eyed angles on which the confines of my room were laid out, I had quite a mental struggle at the outset to orientate table and plan properly. After this had been accomplished to my satisfaction, I set about marking my initial target—the entrance of a tunnel which was said to lead from the temple dependencies to the Cerrito. Soon I had pricked the spot marked (A) on the map, finding two days later by taking measurements and compass bearings that I had hit the Sacristy—our main scene of operations—fair and square.

From here the pendulum galloped me down on a bearing of 105°E. of N., another somewhat cockeyed angle but another perfect bullseye, because I afterwards discovered on the spot that the tunnel ran beneath the south wall of the Plaza which was on this same bearing of 105° and in a dead straight line with the summit of the Cerrito. The pendulum continued oscillating more and more violently until the point (B) was reached—and here a very remarkable *psychic* dowsing reaction occurred. For it seemed that, while one part of my *psi* faculties told me quite plainly that the tunnel did, in effect, carry on directly to the Cerrito and beyond it to the river bank I was also told equally plainly that this tunnel held no interest for me whatsoever; in fact, my gadgets would have nothing to do with it but carried me off at racing speed in the direction of (C), and, directly this was reached, the pendulum gyrated with the greatest violence along a line about 100 metres in length, indicating that a strip of open or " hollow " tunnel did, in effect, exist there. The moment I overshot its termination with my point-selector in an easterly direction, back came the directional oscillation of the pendulum.

I went over the whole thing again and again with the most painstaking care, with exactly the same results: the seeming fork

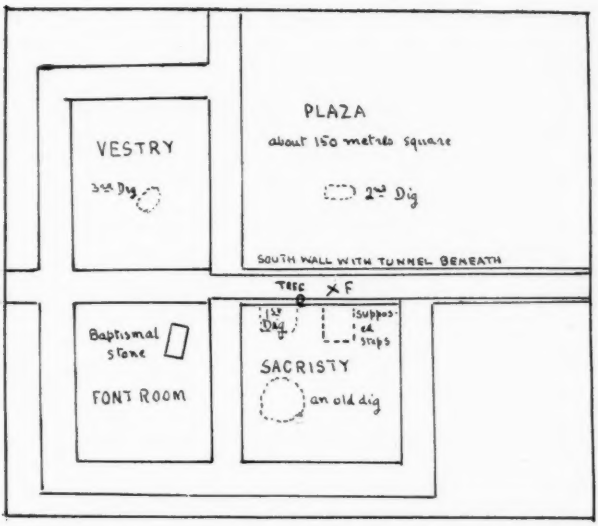
of the tunnel at (B), the violent insistence that (C) was *the* one and only spot that was worthy of attention.

The prolonged and intense effort had left me limp as a wet rag. All I wanted to do was to lie down and go to sleep, and I had to force myself to make a tracing of that beautiful map, embellished with *güyraviyús* and *capybaras* and statistics of local interest but without one single detail of that which was of such vital importance to us, drafting my own conclusions thereon which included the perimeter of the whole Reduction area and two streams flowing from the eastern extremities of (C) towards the river, ere returning the original to its rightful owner.

Eddie discoursed most interestingly of this and that as, early next morning, we walked briskly up the road leading from the township towards the point (F). There we crawled through the fence on the left-hand side of the road, following a narrow cutting hacked through the dense forest and undergrowth for about 250 metres, until we came to a big tree on which Prado had carved his and my initials. Here we clambered over a swelling in the terrain—I cannot describe it as any other way though in point of fact it was all that remained of a once superb two-metre-thick wall—to find ourselves at the exact spot which I had marked (A) on my sketch the previous afternoon.

And now I thanked my stars that I had "given point-selector and pendulum their heads" when they had told me the exact truth, *before* coming to the spot myself and running the danger of getting preconceived ideas about the place. For I cannot hope to convey the indescribable chaos as I gazed about me in dismay. Everything was so densely overgrown with great trees and matted vegetation of all kinds that it was impossible to see more than a few feet in any given direction. Normally my "bump of locality" functions pretty well, but now I had to take frequent peeps at the sun through the tangled foliage in order to retain my bearings. As for what remained of the many once enormous walls, apart from what had previously been looted to build and pave parts of the present township, the owner of the land was now polishing off the disgusting job by selling the remaining wall blocks and paving stones at 2 pesos apiece: the residue of foundation and rubble was so overgrown that it had become almost impossible to distinguish what had once been wall and what was ordinary level ground.

Eddie had started the first dig on the previous afternoon to the west and south of the tree growing out of the remains of the wall, on the recommendation of a wicked old sinner named Ramon Alegre, who had lived since boyhood within the ruins area and claimed to have entered the vault and explored the tunnel for some distance. While the Sacristy and other dependencies must have changed out of all recognition during the past 20 or 30 years and were now a meaningless mass of mounds and trees and



undergrowth, I simply could not believe that Ramon, and another "oldest inhabitant" named Justo, who must have visited the locality hundreds and hundreds of times throughout that period, could have forgotten the layout to such an extent as to have started Eddie off where they did, when every psychic dowsing instinct and every physical dowsing experiment told me that the entrance to the tunnel proper was at (F), well to the east of the dig and of the tree growing out of the wall. I could not get the "cavity" reaction to the stairway for the very good reason that it was blocked with rubble, but it was common sense to assume that it must be at right-angles to the tunnel in order to conform with the building lay-out.

However, items of (to me) considerable interest were coming out of that hole. I was having the dowsing experience of a lifetime, and it was Eddie's "show." And so, beyond indicating briefly where I thought the entrance to the tunnel proper really was, I said nothing more but began fossicking around on my own account, taking a number of directional dowsing bearings as for "cavities" from different quarters, all of which invariably concentrated back onto (F). As for the great 3-metre-high vault under the Vestry and Font Room, whose stone-flagged floor more than a metre thick formed the vault's arched ceiling, there could be no mistaking its existence for, besides the sundry dowsing reactions, it definitely *sounded* hollow, *felt* hollow and *shook* very slightly when jumped on heavily. The fluted baptismal stone, about

two metres long and much too heavy to loot, lay a bit tilted on its side, the runnels converging on a central hole which presumably had formed the outlet for the water.

Finally I hacked my way back to the Sacristy, and drove a stake into the accumulation of vegetable mould at (F). It had been a long, exhausting day for me, and I was not sorry when my companion decided to knock off work, for by that time it was well after sunset.

. . . . . .

Early next morning, after visiting the spot where the boundary road met the bank of the Rio Uruguay and confirming the existence of those two tiny streams which I had marked in on my plan, Eddie Prado led the way at his customary break-neck walking pace back to the mess we were making in the jungle.

It was still very early—only about 7.30—but the men had been at it since sunrise (5.45) and further interesting evidences were now surrounding the enormous dig, many of which tended to confirm that someone had had a fossick around there before us. The " wrong " *diagonal* dowsing pull as for " cavities," both from the pit and from the circular depression were as strong as ever in the direction of the stake I had planted at (F), so that I knew we must be barking up the wrong tree. But, having got thus far, we decided that it would be interesting to go on straight downwards until we got " to the end of things " and learned the truth, which was very much easier said than done. The debris and mouldering vegetation already removed, and still coming out of the pit, consisted of great wall blocks weighing up to 150 kilos which had to be hauled out with a rope; beautifully worked flagstones about a yard square which had once formed the floor of the Sacristy—proof that someone had been there before us; exquisite ceramic bricks with bevelled edges which might have come from the walls of the stairway leading down to the tunnel whose mosaic-tiled floor I estimated to be about 3 metres below the level of the Sacristy floor and 2 metres beneath the arched foundations of the south wall of the Plaza which formed its roof; curved roofing and flat mosaic floor tiles whose perfect execution would have turned the modern local potters green with envy; innumerable fragments of all these items, and of many more besides.

At length we reached the level of the Sacristy floor, after having removed debris to a thickness of about 1½ metres, the pit itself being 2 metres square, which meant that we had shifted about 15 tons of what-have-you, for most of it had consisted of those enormous wall blocks, some of which were so big that they had to be broken up with a pick before they could be hauled out of the dig. So down we went with the greatest difficulty, on and on. Much later in the day we reached the end—a bed of natural red clay on which the foundation blocks had been laid. And

those foundations had consisted of *no less than five tiers of stone blocks to a depth of two metres.*

But it was while we were nearing the floor level of the Sacristy that Eddie, fossicking with his pick in the rubble a little to the west of the tree growing out of the wall, fished out something and tossed it up to me with the terse comment, "What do you make of that?"

I caught it with my left or "collecting" hand. It was a human shin-bone . . . a *dismembered* shin-bone . . . And now that eerie warm glow began flooding through my whole being as never before, while wave after wave of clairvoyance-audience-sentience—of blinding revelation and of truth—swept me off my feet and carried me into the dim past, entirely blotting out my present surroundings. . . .

I glanced down at the tragic relic I was still holding in my left hand, and with an uncontrollable shudder of revulsion dropped it like a hot coal.

Asking Eddie to let me have a couple of men—now swollen to a gang of five—with their machetes for a short while, he assented readily; soon I had them hacking a cutting through the tangled undergrowth over those mountains of rubble—constituting the remains of the south wall of the Plaza, beneath which ran the tunnel for about 150 yards, where the wall ended and turned left-handed at right angles to form the Plaza's eastern limit.

At length the end of the south wall was reached, and from there onwards the going became much easier. For I was determined to follow the tunnel as far as the road by opening this *pique* above it, the road lying another 100 metres beyond the spot where the south wall of the Plaza had ended.

At 4 o'clock that afternoon we reached the clay bed at No. 1, Dig—and Eddie gave Ramon Alegre such a terrific dressing down that, really scared, he started rushing around in earnest trying to find the "pillars which framed the stairway entrance" as he put it. This sounded much more like it for I had heard the ring of truth. Finally he picked on the site where the second Dig was started. But although the bearing was all right, I had never heard of a Jesuit stairway having birth in an open Plaza, so we soon desisted. Ramon had now *really* lost his bearings, but just before sunset he selected the site for the third Dig, which I already knew to be in the Vestry and over the vault, and with that we had to call it a day.

. . . . . .

Well before sun-up next morning, November 13th, laden with all the paraphernalia for an alfresco lunch on the spot—for this would give us at least two additional working hours, and time was running very short—off we set at Prado's famous trekking pace of about 6 m.p.h. and beat the sun to it when we reached No. 3 Dig.

But the men were even before us, for, now that they had at last grasped the fact that we would play fair should anything of value be found, they had grown very keen and already had removed an imposing array of blocks and flagstones. I knew, of course, that there would be no special difficulty in punching a hole through the roof of the vault and going in from the top. But with this initial removal of surface debris I also felt instinctively that considerable danger would attend such an operation ; *as a whole section of the roof might collapse.*

I voiced none of my fears to Prado, however, merely suggesting that it might save us time *and distance* if we were to try to tap the tunnel well up the line and somewhere near the road. My friend took up the suggestion with his usual impulsiveness, compromising by saying that if nothing definite had been accomplished by 10 o'clock at No. 3 Dig we would move to some sequestered spot near the road and take our lunch with us.

It was now that I heard for the first time of the three wells, fed by beautiful springs, that existed in the Temple precincts, from one of which a large copper crucifix had been fished up recently, and of the stone-flagged carp and bathing pool at the north-west corner of the Reduction. I was most anxious to see the latter, and Eddie took me off to the only part of the Reduction area which had been kept clean by constant occupation and by the planting of that wonderful broad-leafed, short-stemmed " Jesuit Grass," known as *grama jesuitica*, which formed a dense carpet of vivid emerald green at all seasons of the year.

This beautiful and peaceful pleasaunce, covering a considerable area which at last enabled me to make some sort of estimate of the Reduction's great size—about 70 acres as compared with San Ignacio's 50—had been planted by the Jesuits about 350 years ago with Paraguayan tea (*ilex Paraguayensis*), orange, mandarine and guabiroba trees—the latter producing a delicious small yellow fruit—whose boles had now reached prodigious proportions. The shallow, flag-paved carp pool was about 30 metres in extent, fed by a crystaline spring of purest water and laid out in an exquisite setting of feathery *tacuara* bamboos and palms.

By 10 o'clock no " entrance pillars " had been uncovered at No. 3 Dig, so Eddie decided to up-stumps and shift to a spot which lay 35 metres from the road fence, for here good shade was afforded from the hot sun while at the same time we had plenty of elbow-room in which to work. But as already stated I was none too " happy " about all this, for I still seemed to be picking up many cross-currents—messages which had nothing to do with the immediate business in hand. At last I staked out a rectangle 2 metres long by 1½ metres wide, which lay athwart the presumed line of the tunnel beneath us. I estimated that the arched roof of the tunnel lay 2.40 metres below ground level,

and that the floor of the tunnel lay another 2½ metres below the peak of the arch.

By this time it was 11 o'clock so that not much could be accomplished before the midday meal. But the men set to with a will, and 45 minutes later had removed the thick layer of vegetable mould interlarded with sundry debris of all descriptions. Then we came to a solid mass of broken roofing tiles, and so decided to eat something and think over this new poser. It was not until about 3 o'clock that we got through that layer of tile fragments—for they seemed to be glued together and were extraordinarily difficult to remove—and came to the red clay; but long before that I had reached the conclusion that we had struck the Jesuits' tile factory. "Would the tunnel be likely to run beneath it?" I wondered uneasily—and just did not know the answer.

If the tile fragments had been difficult to remove they were child's play compared to that glutinous clay which followed them. We had only reached a total depth of 80 centimetres when we came to it, and two hours later but a paltry 40 centimetres of the horrible stuff had been taken out. That meant that a further 1.20 metres still had to be removed if we were to learn the truth as to whether that arched tunnel roof really did exist there or not. So we tried probing with a heavy pointed crowbar, but the clay was so glutinous and compact that we could only delve down a few inches.

It was at this stage that the urge to examine (C) became so overpowering that I asked Eddie if he could arrange an introduction for me with the young school mistress who owned Farm No. 10—mostly open land with a scattered clump of natural forest—so that I might ask her permission to make a superficial examination of the terrain. It so happened that one of Eddie's numerous brothers-in-law was with us at this moment and knew the lady well; and as it was getting on towards sunset we set off without more ado for the interview.

[Sir Christopher Gibson relates how, owing to the greed and suspicion of the school mistress and a male friend, only a superficial examination of the spot was possible so no result can be recorded.]

SOME DOWSING EXPERIENCES

BY H. O. BUSBY

A few months ago the manager of an electricity generating station which feeds current into a "grid," governed by an Electricity Commission, asked me if I would attempt to locate an auxiliary water supply for the station. He said that they had

been trying to locate one by hand boring without success : they seemed to strike rock at about 60ft. but no water.

I went out to the station. He told me that they used about 8,500 g.p.h. in a cooling tower, that the town supply could not give them sufficient, and that they were dependent upon pumping from a river. They had been put out of commission every time that there was a flood for quite considerable periods. As my custom is I put the question to myself : " Is there a spring capable of yielding 10,000 g.p.h. hereabouts ? " The angle rod I used quickly pointed in a certain direction which we followed. On arriving at the spot there appeared to be a head of a rising spring with a stream flowing from it. We followed the stream to a suitable spot and marked it. I told the manager that the depth seemed to be about 90ft., and that there did not seem to be any rock in the way. The man who had been putting down the boreholes then pointed out the top of a windmill showing over a hill some hundreds of yards away. He told me that this mill was on a very fine well. As the stream we were following seemed to be going in that direction I asked the manager if he would like me to follow it to see where it went. He said that he would be pleased if I did so. We climbed fences, crossed a road into another property following the stream, and this led us right to the mill, which seemed to be right in the centre of the water run. Later the manager told me that they reached the water with the hand boring tool at 84ft. on the spot marked without meeting any rock, and that the water rose more than 20ft. in the small bore hole. He had sent a report to the Commission and it was now up to them to prove the quantity.

The local town supply is pumped from the river mentioned above to reservoirs on the top of a hill where it is treated, passed through filter beds, and reticulated through the town. Approximately a million gallons per day are required. I have placed a spring which appears to be rising from a great depth, and which may be capable of supplying nearly the whole of the requirements, and certainly far less contaminated than the river. I am attempting to arouse the interest of those responsible to the testing point. These deep-seated springs appear to me to be similar to those mentioned by V. L. Cameron in No. 80 (June) of *Radio-Perception* as existing in California. I have attempted to follow them down and have seemed to trace the pipe or fissure to almost 20,000ft., where the water seems to be in the form of super-heated steam. Of course I have no proof of this any more than V. L. Cameron has. I attempt to project myself down 1,000ft. at a time, so to speak, define the position of the " pipe " and take the temperature with a pendulum. This may appear farfetched but it seems to work. At the spring head, in the case mentioned above, which appears to be at about 65ft. the pendulum gives

the temperature to be about 60 degrees, at each 1,000ft. the temperature increases until it reaches boiling point at somewhere about 15,000ft.

The method I use principally would probably come under the heading of psychic dowsing, at all events it entails the use of a " psi " faculty. I came across the following quotation recently when reading an address by Ian Fearn given to the English Speaking Union, South Devon branch, on mental faculties :— " This is where the conceptions of radio-physics can help us. Now we know, for instance, that there is a " valve " in the head which can be receptive of vibrations which cannot be heard by the human ear. And in our generally unrealised constitution there are hid, as it were, subtle secret antennae. These denied, and neglected potentials are all the attributes of an exquisite receiving station, and if we make ourselves sensitive in all parts and functions of the physical mechanism, new dimensions are ours for the claiming, supra-normal potencies and higher rights are waiting to be realised." That seems to me to describe what I have been using for a long time.

In an issue of *New Vision*, published by Ian Fearn, there is an article by the late Dr. O. Brunler in which he says : " The mind is the transmitter of thought waves from the invisible realm into the three dimensional plane—our earth. Our mind uses the grey matter in our brain as a transformer of waves into conscious meaning. Our Pia Mater is the sender and receiver of these waves, and these waves are transmitted from the Pia Mater to the grey matter. The grey matter receives these waves and translates them into conscious meaning." I have noticed that several French writers on radiesthesia seem to consider that the pineal gland is the receiving and transmitting antenna. Another writer on an entirely different subject, Rev. J. R. Cleland, M.A., when analysing the meaning of the Caduceus, the staff of Aesculapius (the Medical symbol) says : " The nob at the top is the Pineal Gland, towards the full development of which all the efforts made are tending. This so-called " atrophied organ " is really in the embryonic stage in man, and is capable of being developed to full power of function."

To return to the practical application of the method, I will attempt to describe the locating of the large spring referred to above which I hope will prove as an auxiliary to the town supply. I knew that a large supply had been found and drilled on a property lying between my home and the town, and had been tested to more than 30,000 g.p.h. I picked up the stream itself with a rod where it crosses the road I use. I put the question " Are there other springs of similar yield, or larger, about ? " and received what, to me, is an affirmative reply. Then I placed myself, so to speak, from my home, at different points, a method

which has been called by others my " magic carpet," and found three other such supplies, and their location. I was able to verify two of these supplies on the spot with a rod, the third I have not yet been on. One of these spots appeared to be in the town. I drew a rough sketch of the section of the town and went over it with a pendulum. I found that a large spring appeared to rise in a timber yard, the stream from it appeared to flow towards the river at about a depth of 65ft. with a yield round about 40,000 g.p.h. and that before reaching the river it seemed to dive down a " fault." When I went to town I went to the point where, according to the sketch, the stream crossed a roadway and found that the stream was just where I had placed it, with the depth and yield as anticipated. Then I followed the stream towards the river but before I had gone far the rod suddenly turned at right angles showing the " fault " line. I traced the stream a little further and found that the depth was now 5-600ft.

The actual method in trying for depth which I have found to be the most accurate for me is as follows: Standing over the stream with a pendulum I start counting down either in single foot units, or in 10ft., with the pendulum oscillating back and forth. When I notice that the plane of the pendulum beats is altering I know that I am getting close, then when the pendulum starts to gyrate I know that I have arrived. I use an angle wire in a somewhat similar manner. This is practically the same method as that described by Kenneth Roberts as being used by Henry Gross in his book *Henry Gross and his Dowsing Rod.* In this country I have found that a Creyke rod gives deceptive results unless the soil is more or less homogenous ; where there is rock it seems quite out of it. This other method has given me astonishingly correct results.

Not long ago I went down to see a neighbour and, while there, water supply was mentioned. With a rod I picked up a stream which I told him should give him at least 500 g.p.h. Later I heard that he was having a bore put down not just where I had told him the stream ran. He told me that he had to make up his mind quickly as he had been told that a boring plant was in the district. It had finished its contract and was going away at once. He had not time to get in touch with me and got another man to follow the stream I had shown him to a more convenient spot, and that was where they were drilling. He asked me to come down and check up as they had met a little water and he was getting a little worried. I went down and found that the drilling plant was well placed, that the water coming into the bore was from a small trickle coming in at right angles to the main stream, and that they were very close to the main stream. He rang me up that evening and told me that they had struck the main stream and had tested it to more than 600 g.p.h.

THE PHANTOM MAP

BY EVELYN M. PENROSE

After being a keen exponent of map divining for over 20 years, I am now beginning to wonder if maps are really necessary, and what we can use if we discard them. It is in the hope that other map-diviners will be good enough to express their views on this subject that I am writing this short article.

It was in the summer of 1952-53 in Australia (roughly between November, 1952, and March, 1953) that a curious thing happened to me.

A big business man in Perth, Western Australia, had a son of 28, who was unfortunately deaf and dumb, but notwithstanding this great drawback, he was a highly skilled " wool-classer " for the big sheep stations, and a cheery and delightful personality as well. In addition to his profession he decided to buy a piece of virgin bush land about 50 miles from Perth and build himself a house on it and have a small farm.

The main question which arose was, of course, the usual one —where to find the water ? As a mark of appreciation of this young man's courageous attitude towards life, I offered to make a divining-survey of his piece of land and find the best spots for boring for water. But I stipulated that I must have a map, as I never work without one, no matter how big or how small the area to be covered may be.

This presented somewhat of a difficulty, but eventually a very small-scale map was found and brought to me for inspection.

In Australia there are no hedges of any sort, only wire fences, generally made of barbed wire, which are marked with black lines on a map. This map showed the bare outlines of the property which had been surveyed originally with the corresponding plots around it. The usual black lines were on the map, and in one corner was a curiously shaped paddock similarly marked. (In Australia the word " field " is not used, and a " paddock " can stand for a small eight-acre field or a huge 80-mile field, such as they have on the enormous cattle stations in the far North).

The map showed two roads which went along the outside of two sides of the property, and that was all. Beyond the small queer shaped paddock there was nothing else marked on the property at all.

However I felt that the unsymmetrical shape of the actual property and the curious shape of the small paddock, plus the two roads, should " individualize " the map sufficiently to work on, so I had it enlarged to 5 chains to 1 inch and set to work.

The water on it seemed excellent and very prolific, and I found one of Henry Gross's " domes " with no less than 15 streams flowing from it.

The map, when I had finished making my divining-survey on

it, was given to a properly trained surveyor who worked from a survey peg to transfer and mark on the ground the spots I had drawn on the map and had chosen as being the best locations for boring or digging a well. After which I was taken to the property.

On a hot Sunday morning in November we turned off the high road onto a country road, which was unpleasantly rough, and then went into the bush and followed a still rougher bush track for a considerable distance, so finally I said to the big business man (as unfortunately I could not talk to his son), "Are we getting near to the property?" My astonishment can be imagined when he said that we had been on it for some time! "But where is the fence?" I asked, "We haven't come through a fence anywhere. And where is that little queer shaped paddock? I understood from the map that that was near the corner where we were to come in? I didn't see that either. And the two roads? Where are they?"

My astonishment increased when he said that there were no fences, that the little paddock didn't exist, nor, for that matter, did the roads either!

Apparently the map was made by the Government surveyor when dividing up that area into farming lots, merely to show what the area would be in the future when all the sections were taken up and cultivated. But at the moment nothing existed except four survey pegs, somewhere in the thick undergrowth. It was one of these that the surveyor had found and from which he had made all his calculations and measurements.

I was staggered as I naturally felt that as all the identifying marks were non-existent on the map there could be no water on any of the spots that the surveyor had marked. There were eight spots in all.

However I was naturally keen to know what *had* happened and how near to these spots I could locate water on the ground.

But, in spite of my fears, every spot marked by the surveyor was accurate to within a few inches to a foot of the underground water, and I got the correct reactions for water at every one including the "dome" with the 15 streams, where they should get several million gallons per hour, if they can find a driller who can tackle it. In fact the spots were all as accurate as I could have made them on a proper well drawn map.

Unfortunately this property was covered with large granite boulders, and no Australian driller will drill through even a few feet of granite, however much he is paid, as the geologists have told them all that granite goes down to the middle of the earth, and emphatically deny that it so often fissures at about 100 to 200 feet and that those fissures contain some of the best water that can be obtained anywhere. This I proved over and over again when working for the Government in British Columbia, Canada, where big areas of the province are mainly granite.

Anyway, on this property near Perth in Western Australia, where they eluded the granite, they got the water, regardless of the fact that it was found on a map which was nothing but a "future might-be!"

In other words it was just a "**PHANTOM MAP.**"

And yet it worked!

Can any fellow diviner explain it? I can't.

THE SEVENTH SENSE

Members may recall that a description of a book called *Henry Gross and his Dowsing Rod* appeared in *B.S.D.J., X, 73*, under the heading of "Distant Prospection." In that book, Mr. Kenneth Roberts gave an account of the activities in distant prospection of Henry Gross, an ex-gamewarden and of the remarkable success he achieved in the discovery of underground water by his method of questioning the rod regarding exact site, depth and so on, verifying the information so obtained by actual examination of the site afterwards.

At the end of the book Mr. Roberts records how he formed a company "Water Unlimited Inc.," to protect Henry Gross from exploitation and to ensure that his services were adequately rewarded.

This second book* on the same subject gives an account of the progress of Water Unlimited and describes in considerable detail the negotiations which attended many of the locations carried out by Henry Gross and the difficulties and opposition often encountered.

From the financial point of view the company does not as yet appear to have been a success, as the fiscal year 1951 showed a deficit of $614.49, whilst an immense amount of labour in correspondence and travelling was involved, much of which went unrewarded. Correspondence dealing solely with dowsing in 1951 included 1,893 replies resulting in 418 cases; up to March, 1953, the company's dowsing file included 10 books each of 300 pages, each page containing an average of three letters, and there were 600 additional letters in a separate file.

In the previous book Mr. Roberts gave a very detailed account of the outstanding achievement of Henry Gross in locating drinking water in Bermuda, contrary to geological opinion, using his distant method in Maine and then dowsing on the actual sites, and he described the difficulties and delays in getting bores made on the three sites selected. He devotes two chapters in the present book to the further history of these three wells, namely, "St. George's" (in the barrack area at the north end of

* *The Seventh Sense*, by Kenneth Roberts; Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1953, price $4

the island), "Jennings" and "Clayhouse." The water at the first and last named had, in spite of the scepticism of geologists, been found suitable for drinking, whilst that at Jennings was slightly saline, probably due to the fact that the bore had not been made at the correct spot.

In the face of malicious rumours that the water was unfit to drink a reporter on the *Boston Herald-Traveller* was sent to Bermuda in December, 1951, about 20 months after Clayhouse well had been finished. He found that no use was being made of the well at St. George's, that the water at Jennings was being used by four families daily, whilst that at Clayhouse was being used by a building firm for mixing cement and not for drinking, though a specimen examined in Boston was found to be just as fresh as it was when the well was first made.

However a drought in the summer of 1952, the worst for 40 years, forced a change in the official attitude and permission was given for the sale of Clayhouse water after chlorination, and a construction company planned to install a large pump at St. George's. (It is not clear whether this was done). Later reports show that water from Clayhouse was used extensively by the United States Air Force.

In reading about the many other locations described, the general impression the reader gains is that when the advice given by Henry Gross was followed implicitly success was almost invariable. An inexplicable failure of the first magnitude, however, occurred at Eleuthera, a large property in the Bahamas where the wealthy owner, Mr. Austin Levy, was particularly anxious to obtain a supply of fresh water. A site was located which gave promise of a supply at a reasonable depth, but at each successive prediction as the bore descended only saline water was found, until at a depth of 730 feet the attempt was abandoned.

Against this failure many examples of complete success, followed by sincere gratitude on the part of the clients concerned, are recorded. There is, for instance, the well at Hollis School, New Hampshire, where a plaque commemorating the successful outcome has been hung up in the office of the Principal; the well for the bleachery at Mansfield, Mass.; that for Mr. Allen Holding on a five-acre farm on Quaker Hill in Pawling, N.Y., where two contaminated wells existed and drinking water had to be carried five miles. (The distant prospection for this well had formed part of a T.V. show which the author amusingly describes); that for the Warwicks, a young Baltimore couple who, after buying a house on a hilltop in the suburbs found they were cut off from the local supply by neighbouring properties; that for Mr. Vinal Link, of Berkshire, Ohio, for which the original location was made on a rough map at a lecture to an Ohio Wesleyan University audience; and three wells for Mr. J. J. Grullemans, president of the famous Wayside Gardens of Mentor, Ohio, where the water

in existing wells was too saline for cultivation, but fresh water was reached through five feet of hard blue clay, none being affected by the drought of 1952. On a larger scale were the operations at Whitinsville, Mass., where the existing town supply was increased by 1½ million gallons per day, after the town had spent $12,000 on test wells, only one of which was productive.

Several cases of unusual interest are described such as the draining of a stretch of land at Rocky Pasture at Kennebunkport, Maine, most of which belonged to Mr. Roberts, where ground, hitherto soggy and undrainable, was rendered fertile and fit for raising cattle by the discovery of a dome from which streams emerged, and the disposal of the water by making wells and drainage trenches in carefully selected spots.

Another case of an unusual nature arose from the drought along the Rio Grande in the summer of 1951, when the cotton farmers were desperate for want of water on their holdings along the river below El Paso. After a meeting of the farmers concerned a system of payment was arrived at, based on yield and freedom from salinity. The result was highly satisfactory and gratefully acknowledged by those who profited by Gross's efforts. A list of 10 wells is quoted with yields varying from 420 to 884 gallons per minute.

Towards the end of the book short accounts are given of 50 cases of special interest, most of which ended in success. One of them, No. 18, concerns a request by Captain S. G. Gorton, R.N.R., of Jersey, C.I., who wanted to find water on his property. He sent a plan to Henry Gross, who duly returned it showing three veins flowing under the house and meeting at a point a short distance away. The position of these veins was verified by a local dowser, but at the time of writing Captain Gorton had been unable to undertake the digging of a well. In addition there is a list of 139 cases in which assistance was given but the final results were unconfirmable.

Mr. Roberts refers to the objections taken by geologists to the use of such words as " dome " and " vein " by Henry Gross and his supporters and even to the existence of the natural features which these words are intended to describe. " Dome " is, of course, synonymous with the more usual " pipe " (French *griffon*). Mr. Roberts quotes from a book called *Geology and Man* by two professors of geology, K. K. Landes and R. C. Hussey, in support of the theory of water, independent of rainfall, rising from great depths. (In this connection readers are referred to the articles in the previous journal by V. L. Cameron and Gaston Burridge).

On page 103 he refers to the " eternally reiterated insistence of the water geologist that all underground water is rainwater and that there is no such thing as a water vein," and gives numerous instances of springs such as those at Bengazi and Cyrene and Zaghuan, the great spring at Jericho, the sources of the Jordan

and many examples in Europe and America which have been flowing since time immemorial and cannot possibly be derived from rainfall.

Attempts to prove the existence of veins of water as located by dowsers, in a manner acceptable to scientists, by radioactive means were suggested by Dr. Horace Levinson, the well-known scientist of the National Research Council, but they proved abortive owing to lack of co-operation on the part of scientists. Contact with several geologists was made on the advice of Dr. S. W. Tromp, but they failed to respond to invitations to assist.

A friend of Mr. Roberts and a firm believer in the value of dowsing is General Jacob Devers, Chief of American Ground and Field Forces in Europe during the Second World War. In 1951, accompanied by his aide, Colonel Joy Dow, he went on a military mission to India. Colonel Dow discussed the water shortage with Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, and later received a letter from Brigadier Partap Narain of the Engineers branch at A.H.Q. stating that the employment of water diviners was officially recognised, the rules for their employment being laid down in para. 794 of M.E.S. Regulations, and giving a list of water diviners who were employed during the war (the list includes Major T. Murari, B.S.D.).

The final chapter is, from a scientific point of view, of considerable interest, as it deals with experiments conducted by a team of electronics engineers who visited Rocky Pasture in April, 1952. They wished to verify and elaborate the experiments regarding changes in skin potentials described by Dr. Tromp in his book *Psychical Physics*. They conducted a long series of experiments aimed at finding a correlation between Henry Gross's reactions and changes in his skin potential, measured between his wrist and the metal rod with insulated grips. The experiments showed that when Henry Gross, using a metal rod, passed over a water vein there was a difference of potential of 100 millivolts, whereas the maximum observed when a non-dowser was tested was a mere 10 millivolts. All those present were similarly tested, but only one was able to achieve as much as 30 millivolts. Later a Canadian dowser, Desrosiers, was tested; he used no instrument at all for "his reactions came through painful sensations in the soles of his feet and arthritic-like twinges in the small of his back." The problem of attaching electrodes was solved by fastening one to a particular region of his back and the other to either leg half-way between ankle and knee; with this arrangement changes of potential of 100 to 200 millivolts were observed.

The experiments were carried out with the greatest care and in the opinion of a distinguished physiologist the results revealed by such sudden changes in skin potentials to the amount of 100 to 200 millivolts "appear to indicate an extraordinary deviation from the usual." A.H.B.

NOTES AND NEWS

There was an article in the *South Devon Gazette* of November 27th describing the locating of the body of a missing man by Mr. W. H. Burgoyne (B.S.D.). The man, Leslie William Gard, of Callington (S.E. Cornwall), had been missing since the evening of Friday, November 13th. Through arrangements made by Major Pogson, Mr. Burgoyne was enabled to assist in the search, but not till a week after the man's disappearance. Using a spectacle case as a sample, he started his search on Friday, November 20th, and was led by his rod to the edge of the marsh known as "Target Bottoms," where he could go no further. On the following day he tested all the exits from Callington and obtained a reaction on the Plymouth Road. This was, however, ignored when it was recalled that Gard had recently been to Plymouth. On the Sunday morning the body of the missing man was found in the marsh only thirty yards from the spot where Mr. Burgoyne had been halted on the previous Friday.

* * * *

The *Evening Standard* of December 11th, 1953, contained a short notice to the effect that the body of six-year-old Teddy Willingdale had been recovered from the Grand Union Canal, Paddington; that he had been missing from his home in Cirencester Road, Paddington, for ten days and that the body had been found about eighty yards from where frogmen had been searching for it earlier in the week.

It was not stated in that or any other paper that the position of the body had been eventually located by a dowser, Mr. P. M. Hay Currie, M.R.O. He had got in touch with the parents of the child through the police and, having obtained a garment as a "sample," tried to locate the body on a small scale map. His first attempt was about 200 yards out, possibly because he did not examine the spot he had located till about twenty-four hours later when the body might well have moved owing to wash caused by tugs. At a visit on the next day, however, he was taken to the actual spot where the boy is supposed to have fallen in, and obtained indications of the body under a barge which was moored to the opposite bank about fifty yards away. Search by frogmen on the bed of the canal during that night failed to discover the body, but after a further check on a map at his home by Mr. Hay Currie, the barge was unmoored and moved away, and the body, which must have been trapped under it, came to the surface.

* * * *

A circular issued by Messrs. Kelly and Bennett, of Longford, Ireland, both members of the B.S.D., contains a number of letters

received from satisfied clients during the last few years. Amongst them are three from County Council engineers and one from a Creamery stating that two bores made on Mr. Bennett's advice yield 10,000 and 20,000 gallons per hour respectively. Each well is only seventy feet deep and the water is of perfect quality.

Bennett's methods appear to be much the same as those of Henry Gross in America, whose activities have been described in two books by Mr. Kenneth Roberts.

* * * *

An article in the *Southland Daily News* (Invercargill, New Zealand), of May 28th, refers to Mr. Carl Stein, of York, Western Australia, as a gifted water diviner who is reputed to have been 75 per cent. successful.

* * * *

In the *Los Angeles Times* of July 12th there is a column about Mr. Walter Klepfer, of Illinois. He uses a bent copper wire as a rod and states that he found 60 wells last year. He charges $25 for a location which he refunds if water is not found. He finds he can dowse just as well from a motor-car or an aeroplane as on the ground. Like many other dowsers, he cannot carry a watch without its stopping. He is now 55; he discovered that he was a sensitive 40 years ago.

* * * *

The *Northern Dispatch* of July 31st described a talk given by Sir Fergus Graham (B.S.D.) to Dallington Rotarians on that day.

* * * *

The death of the famous water diviner Mr. John Clarke, of Ab Kettleby, was referred to in the *Evening Standard* of August 13th and in many other papers. Most of them mention his successful tracing of a missing man for 12 miles along the bank of the River Trent, and his discovery of the body of a boy in a disused clay pit at Moira in 1944. An article entitled "Notes on John Clarke's Methods" by the late Major Creyke was published in *B.S.D.J.*, I, 2, 28.

* * * *

The *Boston Post Magazine* of August 23rd has devoted two large pages to Fred Hazen, of Arlington, Mass., illustrated by five pictures. He began his calling as a diviner and well-digger ten years ago. He started by using wooden rods but after four years he tried a steel rod which he finds more accurate for water. During this period of six years he has dug 500 wells, nine of which have gone dry. His record time for drilling a well is 14 hours for a depth of 76 feet, in New Brunswick.

* * * *

The *Birmingham Weekly Post* of September 11th contains an account of an interview with Mr. John Edwards (B.S.D.).

The *Farmer and Settler*, Sydney, of October 11th contains an article about an artesian bore made on the property of Mr. Percy Fisher at Pine View, near Dubbo, N.S.W. (about 150 miles north-west of Sydney), which may enormously increase productivity. The well was sited by a local water diviner, Mr. C. W. Lowe, his choice being afterwards approved by Mr. E. D. Smith, executive engineer of the farm water supplies section of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. A trickle of water was struck at 275 feet, but when the bore was continued, on the insistence of Mr. Fisher, through a hard core of sandstone some 300 feet below the surface, a "gusher" was struck at 315 feet with a flow of about 55,000 gallons a day.

* * * *

The *Glasgow Evening Citizen* of November 7th reported that Mr. Lorenzo Jasper Barnes, of Grimston, Norfolk, "England's oldest water diviner" was 102 on that day. His services seem to have been frequently made use of locally.

* * * *

A special correspondent refers, in the *Press and Journal* of November 30th, to the use of a divining apparatus operated by American Aid technicians which has located an enormous underground lake in Egypt's western desert.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Westways,
99 Oxford Road,
Banbury.

Dec. 31st, 1953.

Dear Colonel Bell,

After our Christmas puddings were made and cooked we noticed that a fragment of wood about 1⅛in. square was missing from the bowl of the spoon, having obviously flaked off during operations.

I have done very little pendulum work, but decided to try and locate the fragment, so marked scraps of stamp paper with numbers from one to five, and stuck one on each of the five pudding basins, leaving them in the larder, then in my study wrote a similar set of numbers on a sheet of paper. Next I worked over the spoon with a home-made pendulum, of oak, about 1⅛in. in diameter, getting a very definite anti-clockwise movement. I then transferred to the paper, and got equal results over the figure 4, no other figures reacting at all.

We decided to use no. 4 pudding first as a test, and on its second appearance on the table my wife found two small strips of wood, and two days later found a larger piece about 1in. square, the three fitting almost exactly into the gap of the spoon bowl. My wife was much relieved at the discovery, it was also a matter of some gratification to me.

Can I claim to be a pioneer in map-dowsing a pudding for missing articles ?

Yours sincerely,
R. HUNTRISS.

* * * *

Edments Building,
Rundle St.,
Adelaide.

Jan. 26th, 1954.

Dear Sir,

I was very interested in the report of Mr. P. M. Hay Currie in the December issue of Radio-Perception relative to "Radiesthesia and Osteopathy." I personally do quite an amount of manipulation in my work as a physiotherapist, though I prefer Sir Herbert Barker's technique, which was taught me by Dr. Daley Yates, of London. However, that is not the point I wish to mention, but the use of the pendulum in checking the spinal sub-laxations. I have used a pendulum in this connection for many years. I place my left thumb (whole length of it) on cervical seven area then with my pendulum in my right thumb and first finger. I allow same to rest over every vertebral joint and watch rotation either positive or negative for "hot spots" as I call them. These are recorded by my nurse. If severe reactions are noted then an X-ray is ordered in case of a serious condition being present. In all cases X-rayed during the last few years I have found the pendulum correct, though X-ray has shown more serious conditions, i.e., osteo-arthritis, crushed discs, etc., apart from "hot spots."

Contrary to usual practice of a black wood or stone pendulum on a silk thread, which I used originally, I now use a silver pendulum beaten into a hollow sphere with a thin silver chain as thread and I find it more sensitive in response to my handling. Whether this would be so with others I do not know.

Regarding Mr. Currie's reference to X-ray films I have never noticed this. In fact I have never tried, as having just checked spine or body organ with a pendulum and then X-rayed I only use my eyes on the X-ray. It even suggests Teleradiesthesia about which I do not know a thing.

Yours, etc.,
JOHN A. HOBBS.

REVIEWS

LA RADIESTHÉSIE POUR TOUS

NOVEMBER

p. 321. Professor Keffler. A tribute is paid to the late Professor L. Keffler, who died on October 12th at 63. He was a civil engineer, a Doctor of Science, and was at one time Director of the Thermochemical Laboratory in Liverpool University. Professor Keffler officially represented scientific bodies at the International Congresses on Thermochemistry. Amongst other activities, he translated the book *What is Life?* by Schroedinger, into French. Although not a practising radisthetist himself, he interested himself in various experiments to establish the truth behind radiesthesia. He finally accepted the post of Director of the *Commission Scientifique de Contrôle des Travaux de la Section Expérimentale de Radiesthésie, de la Féderation Belge*. His impartial testimony has contributed much in guiding opinion in favour of radiesthesia.

p. 323. Using a pendulum at 120 km. per hour. Paul Jonckeere tells an interesting story of how he was returning home on the Paris-Hendaye express, when he got into conversation with a pleasant young couple off for their holidays. He remarked that the wife seemed not at all well and that her nerves were affected. And when asked by the husband if he was a doctor, he replied : " I am simply a radiesthetist and have been condemned for practising illegal medicine." The husband thereupon said quite frankly that both he and his wife belonged to the medical profession, and added that he would like to know how M. Jonckeere recognised his wife's disability, for while he might be a radiesthetist, he had not seen him use a pendulum. M. Jonckeere answered that that was quite simple for, having practised " magnetism " since a very early age, he could perceive much without his pendulum. After further conversation M. Jonckeere was able to tell the young man what his own ailments were, derived from the fact that his mother had lived in the colonies. He obtained these facts by holding the doctor's handkerchief in his left hand and swinging his pendulum over it, even though the train was travelling at 120 km. per hour. An essential part of the procedure was that he passed in his own mind over 150 medical witnesses, which made up a complete set. He knew these witnesses by heart.

p. 325. Magnetising water. Apollonius declares that a small glass of water can receive the properties normally conveyed by human magnetism by placing it for 10 minutes on a diagram comprising a six-pointed star and consisting of two equilateral triangles—one placed over the other, so as to make a symmetrical figure. Two small glasses of this magnetised water can be drunk beneficially a day.

p. 327. Proof of metabolism through radiesthesia. Mme. V. Autrique begins by explaining why she restricts her witnesses of people to hand-writing and photographs, and goes on to describe how she has proved by radiesthetic methods the fact of human metabolism. The method appears to depend very much on the mental, or psychic, faculty.

p. 333. Colours, metals and precious stones. The writer of this article asserts that a person can be affected for good or ill by carrying on his person one or several coloured ribbons, metals or precious stones, without the necessity of increasing the effect by some form of amplifier. The explanation given is that the colours, metals or precious stones will affect a human being according to whether they are in resonance with the person's fundamental vibrations.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 335. A universal pendulum. The pendulum described has been devised by Messrs. L. Poblin (the writer of the article) and C. Wragg. It is based on the cone type of Chaumery and Bélizal pendulum, and has the advantage of having much smaller dimensions and of being both a detector and emitter of radiesthetic waves.

p. 337. C. François describes an instrument for producing sound or colour vibrations for therapeutic purposes.

p. 339. "Human, Not 'Diagnostic,' Analysis." An article with this title, by Bruce Copen, is translated from the English.

p. 341. Soil and Life. Pierre Bories discusses, amongst other things, the dominant colours of the countryside, the four most important being given as blue, green, white and grey—all characterised by being soothing to human sensation as contrasted with the stimulating effect of bright colours.

p. 344. A prospective radiesthetic congress. The proposal to hold an international radiesthetic congress about the end of May, 1954, has been widely supported, and in the statement on this page signed by Dr. Besson and Messrs. A. Lambert and G. Lesourd, a number of organisations and journals are mentioned as having given the idea their approval, including the British Society of Dowsers and other radiesthetic movements in Britain.

p. 348. Abbé Gabriel. The death is announced of the Abbé Gabriel at 81. A mathematician and famous meteorologist, he made a special study of weather forecasting. He forecast that while the present winter would not be very cold, we should have a cold spell towards the end of 1954. The Abbé also took a great interest in radiesthesia.

p. 349. This article reports on the annual outing of the Aarschot radiesthetic circle, which took place at Averbode on September 13th. Many representatives of other circles attended.

p. 351. Mme. Colette. P. Bories quotes Mme. Colette, of the Goncourt Academy, as to her reactions with the divining rod.

December

p. 353. Infection by telephone? A reader states that she has found that colds can be transmitted over the telephone. It is thought that this may not be impossible, or that any infection for that matter might be transmitted—not, of course, directly over the telephone wires, but through modulations of the circuit established between transmitter and receptor, modulations which could be in rapport with the state of health and mind of the two correspondents.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 355.—W. Servranx writes on the significance of magic squares, &c., e.g., lines of letters arranged one above the other and of occult significance, and he refers especially to this subject as treated in Jérôme Carcopino's *Etudes d'Histoire Chrétienne*.

p. 357. Radiesthesia in everyday life. J. Bervroux suggests how one's various activities can be decided with the help of the pendulum.

p. 361. Treatment in the home. Advice is given on the treatment of minor ailments in the home by the employment of Schussler salts, homoeopathic remedies and decoctions.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 365. Radio and the pendulum. Marcel Perreaux suggests ways in which the pendulum can be used (mainly by mental dowsing) to improve reception.

p. 369. Disc measurements. This article for beginners, by F. Servranx, illustrates a "disc" comprising a circle drawn with two diameters at right angles (along and across the page) and with the circumference divided into 100 divisions, with the 0 or 100 mark at the top and the figures increasing clockwise. A convenient diameter (as illustrated) is about 11 cm. In measuring anything you hold the pendulum above the centre of the disc (the base of the pendulum being some centimetres above the centre of the disc) and you point at what you are measuring with the index finger of the free hand. The pendulum will soon oscillate in a certain direction, seeming to be pulled towards a point on the circumference. The pendulum is then moved towards this point, which will be determined by the pendulum through its oscillations. On holding the pendulum just above this point, it will begin to gyrate (probably clockwise, according to your own reaction, indicating an affirmative). Figures are printed round the circumference at every fifth division, and if your pendulum has directed you to somewhere between 45 and 50, you can find the exact measurement by posing the question: "45..., 46..., 47...," etc. When you mention the correct number, the pendulum will gyrate. The zero point is marked as 100, for (it is said) there is no zero—zero not being a measurement and indicating nothing. But the pendulum may indicate "nothing" by remaining still above the 100 mark, turning anticlockwise, &c., according to the conventions of the individual. The free hand can be held a little above the object to be measured, or if it is not present, the free hand is clenched and the result obtained by orientation. The disc can be used for any sort of measurement and might be useful (according to one example given) to find the depth of water below ground. In this case some scale convention must be chosen, and we might suggest one division being equal to one yard. In interpreting human vitality the following convention is suggested: Very good health, 85-100; satisfactory health, 70-85; some disorder or gross fatigue, 60-70; state of illness, 50-60; grave illness, below 50; state very grave, below 20. It is stated that from the photograph of a recently deceased person, one sometimes obtains a reading of 0 to 10 and one is probably measuring the etheric states.

p. 373. External remedies. W. Herrinckx outlines the various external methods of treatment available to the radiesthetist and how he should go about applying them.

p. 375. Miniature pyramids. C. François illustrates a pyramid with the necessary dimensions which, he claims, gives maximum results in mummification or the sharpening of razor blades. The bases of the pyramid should be made to point to the four cardinal points. It is recalled that the Abbé Th. Moreux says in his book *La Science Mystérieuse des Pharaons* that the Egyptian priests knew that the estab-

lished proportions for the Great Pyramid between the side of the base and the height were such that the square constructed on the vertical height exactly equalled the surface of each triangular face—which has been confirmed by modern measurements.

p. 377. The discoveries of Rodolphe Lavinay. This interesting article by Pierre Neuville, extracted from *La Presse*, tells of researches made by M. Lavinay, a physicist of Caen, which appear to have valuable therapeutic applications. Engineer and industrialist, M. Lavinay took out numerous patents of both a mechanical and electrical nature, but in 1949 he became three-quarters paralysed by multiple arthritis, from which he had suffered for twenty years. Thanks to chiropractic, however, and with the help of crutches, he was able to carry on experiments he was making with water-injection motors. It is a mystery how M. Lavinay became interested in the living cells of animals and humans, but he willingly agrees that he was guided by some higher power. In brief, he came to the conclusion, like Lakhovsky, that the living cell is comparable to a small broadcasting unit, that is to say an oscillating circuit, but on a very small scale. This cellular unit registers only one wavelength, this deriving from its original formation. Lavinay affirms that the cell receives this energy from water, the cell being in fact 90 per cent. water at first, and 60 per cent. in the human cells of a person fifty years of age. The cycle of life corresponds to a disappearance of cellular water, and the fact that growing old is accompanied by the disappearance of water shows the importance of water in the life of the cell. Lavinay succeeded in measuring this human electro-magnetic wave, which he called "vital energy," whose wavelength he found to be approximately 22 cm. The article goes on to claim that the energy given out by the hands of healers is none other than this radiation of 22 cm.—in sufficient strength to give to the water of the cell enough energy to restore its natural rhythm. In ill health, the more this radiation departs from the normal and the nearer it approaches to 16.5 cm. and 27.5 cm., the worse the disease is. Thanks to a simple belt of copper wire which he carried on his person, Lavinay recovered in the space of some months from his own affliction. He next perfected an apparatus designed to radiate vital energy and a diagnostic apparatus. Some remarkable cases of cure obtained with these instruments are given in the article, and the transfer of this vital energy to the patient is said to be applicable to all kinds of diseases, including eczema, arthritis, tuberculosis, cancer, rheumatism, epilepsy, sciatica, &c.

p. 382. Radiesthesia in industry. An article in *Journal de Huy*, November 15th, 1953, tells how an underground water conduit 100m. long and essential to the working of a factory at Hesbaye, became blocked. The only solution appeared to be to start demolishing the conduit until the obstruction was found, which might have taken eight days. The manager, however, had read about radiesthesia in *L.R.P.T.*, so he contacted a radiesthetist and supplied him with plans of the installation and suitable samples. In a quarter of an hour the radiesthetist declared that the obstruction was 43m. from the mouth of the conduit. The conduit was then opened up at this point, where a compact mass of material was found blocking the passage. The conduit was cleared and quickly repaired. The probability of hitting on the right point, apart from radiesthesia, was 1 in 100.

p. 383. Aspects of soil and life. Pierre Bories writes on colours in nature.

JANUARY

p. 3. Mental dowsing by "relay." H. Rahier describes how a dowser A may obtain information through the mind of another person, B. First, it is essential that B is fully co-operative. If it is required to find an object, B will be told about it and if possible supplied with a sample of the object, which he will hold in his hand. He will then settle himself down and go to sleep. A will then approach B and hold his pendulum over B's head. He will proceed to pose the necessary questions in a low voice and note the pendulum's reactions. If the experiment is successful, A will have probed the subconscious mind of B. B, of course, must be a sensitive, and children (particularly girls) of 12 to 14 years of age often make suitable subjects. So far experiments on these lines by groups of operators have been "very satisfactory."

p. 7. Radionic "broadcasting." This article by "W.G." on the popularising of "medical broadcasting" and headed *A Letter from England* states that Mr. Bruce Copen has undertaken to construct for amateurs a simple radionic broadcasting instrument at £25 10s. 6d. with the object of encouraging experiments by amateurs and assessing the value of radionic broadcasting. The idea is to compare results of experimenters using the same type of instrument. In addition to treatment at a distance, the instrument can also be used for direct radionic treatment of persons, animals or plants. Broadcast treatment is carried out by placing the necessary remedy or remedies on the instrument together with a specimen of the subject treated. From a photographic illustration it would appear that the apparatus works on similar principles to established broadcasting instruments, but without incorporating variable rheostats or "resonators." Readers of *L.R.P.T.* may get in touch with Mr. Copen at BCM/Radiesthesia, London, W.C.1. The writer goes on to utter a warning as to the possible danger of using broadcast instruments of this kind to the operator. He says that in Great Britain, where there are many experimenters, it has been observed that most of those who have carried out investigations on "action at a distance," as well as their assistants, are often affected after a time with depression which is difficult to get rid of. The fact has been stated many times without, however, a satisfactory explanation being forthcoming. He asks whether the operator is affected by the transmission of radiations of medicaments not indicated for himself or whether it is that all broadcast procedures of this type produce a local radiation unfavourable to himself. Whatever the cause, he says that many operators become gravely ill. In the reviewer's opinion, based on tests carried out some time ago, broadcast instruments when connected to earth do generate a local radiation inimical to anyone close to them, even if no specimen or remedy is on the instrument at the time—unless the aerial is orientated to its neutral position. And it was found that a wire lead connected to the instrument but free at the other end was sufficient to act as an earth from this point of view. We would view with some concern the distribution in any numbers of instruments of the broadcasting type to persons ignorant

of the possible dangers to which they and others within the immediate vicinity of the instruments might be exposed.

p. 11. Training radiesthetically for police detection. W. Servranx proposes for the benefit of beginners ways in which detective fiction might be used for this purpose.

p. 13. Homoeopathic medicine. W. Herrinckx suggests how the pendulum can be used to check the potency and dosage of remedies, based on mental orientation.

p. 15. Radiesthesia and animals. Pierre Bories recounts how in the spring of 1945 some German towns were being severely bombarded from the air. One evening at Aschaffenburg the owners of a cat named Borgia were puzzled at his strange behaviour. Although no warning siren had been sounded he mewed plaintively at the door of the flat, wanting to get out. As the mewing persisted, the family of five eventually went down to the cellar. They were only there some minutes when, without any warning, a single aeroplane came over and dropped a bomb, which completely demolished the building. But in the cellar the family was safe. M. Bories also tells of the remarkable powers of prescience of his dog called Dickette and admits that we have no explanation so far of such cases of intuition.

p. 17. Amplifiers, old and new. Various examples of amplifiers are given in this article. It is stated that an amplifier can act in two ways. It may concentrate the lines of force at a point, enhancing the activation there, so that the " rays of union " between the point and some other position of activity produce maximum radiesthetic reaction. On the other hand it may create an influence favourable to the sensitivity of the operator. Both actions are found in most amplifiers (it is stated) and it is found also that an amplifier cuts out parasitical influences.

p. 21. A case of animal poisoning. André Dangaly tells how the most important breeder of mink in France, M. Grandjean, had a large number of these animals in 1951. But in that year 600 died in three days. It was thought that they had died of anthrax, but M. Dangaly was brought in and, after examining hairs taken from the animals, diagnosed poisoning by a criminal hand. M. Grandjean was, however, sceptical. Some time later, after the herd had been built up again, 300 mink died—all within a few hours. M. Dangaly's diagnosis was the same. Bodies of the animals were then sent to a laboratory for examination. It was found that in the first case the animals died of arsenical poisoning and in the second case of gross strychnine poisoning.

p. 23. Errors in dowsing. J. Bervroux has found that errors occurring in radiesthetic prospections on site or on a map, can be avoided by employing a diagram of target form, consisting of three concentric circles equally spaced and drawn in Indian ink on white paper. The exact dimensions are not important, but the writer gives suitable dimensions for the two kinds of prospection. The witness is placed in the centre of the target and its affinity with what it represents sought in the usual fashion.

p. 25. Pierre Bories continues his articles on soil and life, considering this time the influence of form in nature. V.D.W.

BOOKS AND APPLIANCES

The "compensator" described in the book by Madame Maury entitled *How to Dowse* is obtainable from Electro-Medical Hire Ltd., 74 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1, at the price of £7 10s.

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"Graded" Instruction and Appliances, as supplied since 1939 to prominent Members, are available from Mr. Noel Macbeth. 7 Beginner's Bulletins 7/-, with "Equator" Pendulum 10/-. Over 200 Papers on special subjects. Only fully tested appliances provided: Turenne's 300 Sample Witnesses; models of Rules, Biometres, Balances, Circles; Harmful Earth-ray Deviators, Health Catalyzers. Demonstration work done connected with character and aptitudes, colour suitabilities, farm soils, mineral veins (by M.R. estimating depth), medical and veterinary analyses. Notices free from the first Teaching Centre, "A-A-P," Stock, Ingatestone, Essex.

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The *Aura Biometer*, complete with probe, pendulum and handbook, is available for the sum of five guineas, and a cheaper model with a steel strip, instead of one of chromium plated brass, for three guineas, both inclusive of postage in the United Kingdom.

The above have been designed and produced by W. E. Benham, D.Sc., F.Inst.P., in conjunction with John Williamson, Esq., F.S.M., Assoc. Brit. I.R.E., Archers Court, Stonestile Lane, Hastings, Sussex, by whom they are supplied.

The handbook and pendulum can be obtained separately for 5/- each, post 3d.

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Elementary Radiesthesia by the late F. A. Archdale is on sale, 4/3 post free. This work, together with the Beechwood Pendulums at 3/6, the Conical Universal Pendulum at 12 6 and the *Pendulum*, the Monthly Review of Radiesthesia—Subscription rate 25/- at home, 26/- abroad and $3.80 in North America—is obtainable either from us or from Mrs. M. Archdale, 3 Wayside Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth. Sample copy of the *Pendulum* 2/3.

Copies of *Dowsing* by Pierre Béasse are available at 13/-, the Schumfell radio-magnetic pendulum mentioned in the book at £5 and the descriptive handbook at 6d.—all the above post free.

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The "Link" divining rod described by Mr. Guy Underwood in his article on Spirals and Stonehenge (*B.S.D.J.* 62, Dec., 1948) can be obtained from him at Belcombe House, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts., price 8/- post free in U.K. Reprints of this article are available at 2/- each. Reprints of 10 Essays and Lecture, 15/- the set.

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